

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

A total of £22,000 is available to be won in The Times Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily prize of £2,000. Yesterday's daily prize was won by Mr Jeremy Page, who lives in Hershham, Walton-on-Thames. He receives £2,000. Portfolio list, page 26. Rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

## Curriculum changes suggested

Children should concentrate on basic subjects for their first three years in secondary school, with special attention to science and practical learning, a government discussion document says. Page 2

## Reagan 'isolated from people'

Mr Water Mondale, campaigning in St Louis, made his toughest attack on President Reagan, accusing him of being the most isolated president in American history and saying he cordoned himself off from the people. Campaign trail, page 5

## Hospital inquiry

A public inquiry is to be held into the salmonella poisoning outbreak at Stanley Road hospital, Wakefield, where 27 patients have died in the past three weeks. Back page

## Post strike

All 355 main post offices in London will be closed on Monday as part of a union protest against plans to close 31 offices. Page 3

## Japan arms

Alarmed by the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, Japan is developing a new tank, anti-submarine helicopter and radar system for its defences. Page 7

## Korean signals

Seoul has accepted a North Korean offer to help the flood-stricken South, in the latest flurry of signals between the two halves of the divided country. Page 7



## Prior post

Mr James Prior, the former Northern Ireland Secretary, will become chairman of the General Electric Company, it was confirmed at the company's annual meeting. Page 21

## Cautious Russia

Moscow said Mr Gromyko's forthcoming talks with President Reagan are at Washington's initiative. The meeting has yet to be announced in the Soviet press. Page 6

## Savings battle

Building societies are facing intensive competition from banks, which are devising increasingly attractive offers in the battle for deposits. Family Money, page 25

## Peres promise

Minutes after being installed as Israel's new Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres said he would give priority to rescuing the economy. Page 6

## Lyle top man

Scotland, England and Ireland have qualified for the later stages of the Hennessy Cognac Cup golf tournament, with Sandy Lyle taking the individual prize of £4,000. Page 28

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Letters: On small businesses, from Mr M. Grylls, MP; acid rain, from Professor K. Melanby; care of elderly, from Mrs G. D. Mapleson.  
Leading articles: University grants; Airbus; Hard drugs.  
Obituary, page 10  
Janet Gaynor, Major Peter Beckwith-Smith

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# Coal talks collapse over closure of uneconomic pits

- Talks aimed at ending the pit strike collapsed after the miners insisted that they would accept no settlement giving the board freedom to close uneconomic pits
- The TUC called on the coal board to resume negotiations. Accusing the board of being intransigent and difficult, it said that other unions would take supportive action if this peace process did not restart.
- The equivalent of 750,000 man days has been worked by officers brought into coalfields to support local forces, the head of the police operations said. Page 2
- The dock strike may be called off next week. Transport and steel unions have reached agreement on the transport of coal to Ravenscraig steel works in Scotland

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike is set to go into the winter, after the latest round of peace talks collapsed last night on their sixth day. Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board agreed to end the 30 hours of negotiations when it became clear that the miners would not accept any form of words giving the board freedom to close uneconomic pits.

A seventh draft of criteria for deciding what is an "exhausted" pit was rejected by union officials, and the TUC is now being involved in moves to make the miners' dispute more effective.

Last night it called on the coal board to restart negotiations, and said that otherwise there could be supportive action in other industries.

TUC leaders expressed their strong support for NUM efforts to secure a settlement and "expressed great concern about the intransigent and difficult approach taken by the NCB in the talks".

Negotiations broke down over five words - "in line with their responsibilities" - a formula designed to retain management's right to manage. A final decision is being given the board powers to close the big loss-making collieries.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal

board chairman, blamed the union for the breakdown, saying: "The board believe that the inability of the NUM to negotiate a settlement despite all the efforts made by the board is the continuing cause of the dispute."

Miners' leaders immediately went to Congress House for talks with the TUC's "three wise men" - the general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, the economic committee chairman, Mr David Bennett, and a past chairman, Mr Ray Buckton - who have been monitoring the

NCB statement 2  
Talks timetable 2

progress of the talks on behalf of the labour movement as a whole.

It was expected that the NUM would request swift activation of the mutual aid pact approved at the Brighton Congress last week, which could bring power stations and steel workers into the dispute.

There may also be a move by the TUC to restart the peace process. The strategy adopted 10 days ago links extended backing for the NUM to pressure on the coal board to go back to the bargaining table and reach a negotiated settlement which would allow the strikers

to go back to work "with their heads held high".

The coal board is also prepared to put its case to the TUC, arguing that the latest "final" offer is a basis for a reasonable settlement and an immediate resumption of work.

Mr MacGregor said: "The dispute is quite unnecessary, bearing in mind the assurance given repeatedly during the discussions by the board with regard to colliery closures, and the following assurance given to all people employed in the industry:

- 1: A stable industry with a minimum of 100 million tonnes with the prospect of expansion as the market opportunities arise;
- 2: No compulsory redundancies;
- 3: Every man who wants to stay in the industry will be offered another job plus substantial transfer payments and resettlement allowances, if he is affected by closure;
- 4: Improved terms under the redundant mineworkers' payment scheme which provides redundancy terms far the most generous in western Europe;
- 5: 5.2 per cent wage offer on grade rates from November 1, 1983;

Continued on back page, col 2

## Supply deal on Ravenscraig

# Hopes rise of end to dock strike

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The national dock strike, last night appeared to be moving slowly towards a conclusion after a renewed agreement between transport and steel unions on supplies of coal to the Ravenscraig plant in Scotland. A final decision is being given the board powers to close the big loss-making collieries.

The boatmen are responsible for berthing the ships at the British Steel Corporation terminal which handles supplies for Ravenscraig. The Transport and General Workers' Union, which called the strike, wants assurances that the boatmen's

jobs are not going to be taken over by private contractors.

The deal on agreed quotas of coal supplies was struck yesterday between the TGWU and the Steel Trades Confederation just as it appeared that the peace proposals were floundering.

Under the agreement, the amount of coal passing through Hunterston will rise over an eight-week period from the present quota of 18,000 tonnes to the 22,500 tonnes demanded by BSC.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the TGWU, said the union trusted the ISTC to deliver the quota arrangements and a meeting of delegates representing dockers from around the country is likely to be held by the middle

of next week to ratify the agreement and call off the strike.

Mr Robert Haslam, BSC chairman, last night issued a statement saying that "BSC's Scottish management would be prepared to consider 'the means by which such an arrangement can be speedily implemented'. Mr Haslam also asked for assurances from miners and rail union leaders that the agreement would be honoured.

The proposals represent a considerable climbdown by the TGWU on the question of quotas, and appear to be in contravention of last week's TUC Congress decision which called on unions not to cross official miners' picket lines.

## Life for the wedding day killer

By Peter Davenport

Arthur Hutchinson was given three life sentences yesterday for the wedding day killings of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife, Avril, and their son Richard.

He was also jailed for eight years for raping Nicola Laitner, and five years for aggravated burglary at the family's Sheffield home. Mr Justice McNeill recommended that Hutchinson serve a minimum of 18 years in prison.

After the case, senior police officers praised Miss Laitner who gave evidence for three and a half hours and faced allegations that she had invited Hutchinson to her house for sexual intercourse.

Det Supt Terry Stuart, who led the hunt for Hutchinson, said: "She has been on a journey to hell and back, but has always been honest and truthful. She should be regarded as a national heroine for coming to court and giving evidence as she did."

Wedding day killer, page 3

## BA to review Airbus after Pan Am deal

By Michael Bailey and John Lawless

British Airways is to reconsider buying the 150-seat Airbus A320 after yesterday's \$1 billion (£737m) order by Pan American.

BA was thought to be in the market for up to 20 A320s worth £400m last year as replacements for ageing Trident and domestic and European routes.

Instead it decided to lease 16 Boeing 737s to tide it over to the late 1980s when the A320 will be flying.

Lord King said at the time that BA was not interested in buying "super aeroplanes". But the Pan Am order marked further progress towards an actual aeroplane and BA would be looking at it again the airline said yesterday. It will also be considering the larger 220-seat A310 already in service.

"British Airways is obviously very happy that Airbus has got this order and we will be watching developments carefully."

It is also understood that peak demand on BA's internal flights to Manchester, Glasgow,



Mr MacGregor, with his industrial relations chief, Mr Ned Smith (top), and Mr Scargill, after talks broke down.

## Durban six wait as talks stall

From Ray Kennedy Durban

The six political fugitives in the British consulate here prepared to spend a second night with their reluctant hosts as negotiations over their attempt to avoid rearrest reached deadlock.

Pretoria said it would not negotiate directly with the six. Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, limited that he would listen to legal representatives.

Sources said South Africa would be prepared to reconsider the terms of detention if the six signed a pledge not to indulge in acts considered an incitement to violence.

Five of the six were detained without charge under the Internal Security Act in August, but last Friday, a Natal judge ordered their release because he said Mr le Grange had not properly specified the reason for their detention.

Within 24 hours, the minister issued a fresh order. The day ended with the shortest hunger strike on record. Four wives and two sisters of the six camped in the consulate's waiting room and said they would fast until they were allowed to see their menfolk. After 45 minutes, the staff relented.

● Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave her personal assurance yesterday that the fugitives would not be evicted. But the Government said it would like them to leave and was still refusing to act as an intermediary (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

New dawn, page 6

## Sterling at lowest level yet

By Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

The pound weakened against European currencies and fell to a record low against the dollar, closing at \$1.2630 in London yesterday.

Building societies gave a warning that mortgage rates might have to rise next week, after a sharp drop in deposits. Meanwhile Britain's retail prices rose 0.9 per cent in August, raising the annual inflation rate from 4.5 per cent in July to 5 per cent last month.

However, the rise in inflation, which brings the retail price index to 354.8 on a base of 1974=100, was modest, and mainly reflects the increase in mortgage rates in August.

There has also been a technical change in the calculation to allow for the fact that the Building Societies Association's recommended rate is no longer universally applied. The Government's statisticians now use a weighted average of rates actually charged.

For example, the Halifax Building Society, which said yesterday it would decide next Wednesday whether to raise rates further, already charges a basic rate of 12.75 per cent compared with a recommended rate of 12.5 per cent.

Inflation in Britain is still lower than it was earlier this year, and comfortably below the 6 per cent average for the European Community.

Simon & Coated, the stock-brokers, yesterday conceded a "moral victory" to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, saying that the August price figures were "exceedingly good".

Details, page 21

## Britain's athletes excel

Britain's athletes finished an excellent third behind East Germany and the Soviet Union in the Eight-nations tournament in Tokyo yesterday. Steve Cram, in the 1,500 metres, and Tim Hutchings in the 5,000 metres, were the only British winners but a string of second places enabled the team to finish ahead of the United States.

Cram averted possible injury when he discovered a staple in a new pair of socks he was wearing only shortly before the race.

Although the American team performance was below par, Carl Lewis gained his expected win in the 100 metres.

Pat Butcher, page 27

## Belgrano attacker 'returned next day'

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The argument between ministers and Opposition MPs about whether there was a political as well as an operational motive for sinking the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano was yesterday revived by fresh evidence about the orders given to the nuclear submarine HMS Conqueror.

A diary kept by an officer serving in the boat records that, on the day after she torpedoed the Belgrano, she returned to the scene of the engagement under orders to attack the cruiser's two escorting destroyers.

The diary also shows that, although the Belgrano sank about an hour after being hit, at 4 p.m. local time on May 2, 1982, the Conqueror's crew believed their target to be still floating the following day.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who has agreed to be examined about the circumstances of the sinking by the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, is likely to be asked whether the Conqueror was ordered back by the Prime Minister and the "war Cabinet" to complete the destruction of the Belgrano and her escort.

The material in the diary is sensitive because of the charge by Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, and denied by ministers, that the sinking of the Belgrano was ordered to ensure the failure of Peruvian efforts to secure a settlement between Britain and Argentina.

Any such settlement would have forestalled the British reconquest of the Falklands, while denying Britain outright victory.

The Government's critics the diary is the first evidence that the attack was pressed and intensified after the Government by its own admission, was made aware of the Peruvian proposals.

The relevant entries in the diary include one for May 3, the day after the sinking, which reads: "We headed west, and at 2000 started edging back towards the datum (viz, the scene of the engagement), the aim now being to have a go at the destroyers Bouchard and Buezo. The news today is that Belgrano is still floating, but drifting without steerage."

● Mr Heseltine went out of his way yesterday to deny that his appearance before the committee was a response to critical reports in the press (Rodney Cowton writes).

In a statement he said that on July 25 he received a letter from the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw, inviting him or such other ministers as he thought appropriate to give evidence in private soon after the Commons reassembled in autumn.

"I replied on July 26, confirming that it would be my intention to attend myself on the basis proposed."

## THE TIMES Inside



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Lace is back in fashion for young and old. Page 15



New idea that's as old as brass  
The hobby of brass rubbing has become an entertaining way of recording history. Page 11

Doyen of the dance  
Roy Strong's tribute to Sir Frederick Ashton, former director of the Royal Ballet, on his eightieth birthday. Page 3

Following the sheep trail  
The wool trade has left its mark in the Cotswolds. Page 13

## Monday



Solved: The Agatha Christie mystery  
Part one of a serialization of the biography which answers the writer's real-life riddles

Body blow for the noble art  
Why boxing is losing points in public schools



## Nilgiri Tea brings back the flavour OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS

In the Good Old Days, good taste at tea time was the taste of pure India tea - the bright taste of Nilgiri 'overlooking with fragrance'.

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So before you pick up a packet labelled 'Nilgiri' check the small print for the percentage. Remember the more the Nilgiri, the stronger the flavour.

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Please enclose 30p stamp or P.D. (for P & P only). Allow 28 days for delivery.





# Joseph launches first attempt to get core curriculum agreement

By Colin Hughes

The first attempt to reach a national agreement on what pupils should learn in schools was launched by the Government yesterday in a discussion document which is certain to provoke fierce debate for more than a year.

Ministers suggest that all children should concentrate on a core of essential subjects in the first three years of secondary school, options should be limited, and more attention focused on science and practical learning.

The document also questions the value of subjects such as peace studies, it emphasises that computer studies, health, environmental, and social education should be "essential ingredients", but the report says that "issues of peace and war" might be left to "arise naturally" in various parts of the curriculum.

In secondary schools "there can be no question that English and mathematics would be compulsory for all pupils", as should be religious studies.

All pupils should also be introduced to all three sciences, biology, chemistry, and physics, and none should be allowed to drop "any important element of a broad science curriculum" at the age of 14.

In languages some of the least able pupils might not study a foreign language at all, while the best would study one for at least five years and another for three years.

The document gives history and geography a lower priority, although both should be studied "on a worthwhile scale" during the five secondary years, and recommends teaching "the principles underlying a free society and some basic economic awareness".

Although music, art, and drama should all be learnt at some stage in secondary school, they need not be available throughout, the document says. Ministers have, however, set themselves the ambitious aim of providing craft, design, and technology right through secondary school, in a drive to foster practical skills. Home economics and games should be available for the first three years as core subjects, but optional thereafter.

The discussion paper, which is being sent to all local education authorities, teaching associations, and professional bodies, says that decisions over what options to give fourth and fifth-year pupils poses the most difficult problem. "The pattern of permissible choices should

not allow pupils to undertake a programme that is insufficiently broad or balanced", it says.

Children should also be able to advance outside the curriculum by developing personal qualities, "desirable modes of behaviour", acquiring study skills, and "becoming familiar with the broadly shared values of our society".

Primary children, while being introduced to all the subjects they will later pursue, should focus on language and mathematics, while gaining "insights into the adult world, including how people earn their living".

The keynote in secondary schools should be that study of a subject is "sufficient to be of lasting value", while primary schools should continue to concentrate on stimulating curiosity.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, sees the proposals as the "tentative" outline for a debate, which is likely to focus on his advocacy of a narrower curriculum.

The *Organization and Content of the 5-16 Curriculum* by the Department of Education and Science and Welsh Office (available free of charge from the DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH).

## 40,000 classroom jobs may be lost

Nearly 40,000 teaching jobs, about a tenth of the total, could be shed over the next six years without increasing class sizes, the Government told education authorities yesterday.

Government plans to improve teacher quality with training, and introduce new examinations might however mean that some of those teachers should be kept on to ease the strain on schools.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, sent a consultative paper yesterday to local education authority employers putting forward three options for coping with falling pupil numbers.

If the overall pupil-teacher ratio is held at the January, 1984, level of nearly eighteen to one, 40,000 fewer teachers would be needed in 1991, the paper says. When pupil numbers rise again more teachers could be taken on, but only another 10,000 by 1994.

The second choice is to cut 1 per cent of teaching jobs each year until 1991, which would mean 24,000 fewer teachers in six years' time, but slightly better classroom sizes.

The final option is to make primary school classes larger and stop providing special small classes for less popular subjects in secondary schools, which could mean 48,000 fewer teachers in 1991.

Planning is needed now, Sir Keith says, because secondary school pupil numbers will reach a low point of 2.8m in 1991, 30 per cent fewer than in 1979. There are now 410,500 teachers.

The paper suggests that local authorities should enable a small further drop in overall class sizes to leave room for innovations, but adds: "Nevertheless, the education service cannot look to ratepayers and taxpayers to sustain a falling pupil-teacher ratio indefinitely."

## Parents opt for power sharing

Parents have rejected government plans to give them a majority of seats on school governing bodies and have proposed an alternative plan for power-sharing between all groups involved in education.

The National Confederation of Parents' Teachers' Associations, representing 4,500 groups, says that an overall majority of parent governors "could result in dramatically worse school government" if parents used their limited powers wrongly.

The Government published proposals last May which would give parents overall control, and is seeking responses by the end of this month.

The confederation also fears that parents might be blamed for lack of books and equipment, leading to more parents having to pay out of their own pockets.



"Apprentice" children with the cotton bales take a rest on their ceremonial journey

## King Cotton makes a ceremonial return

The diligent proprietors of Britain's finest surviving Georgian cotton mill yesterday celebrated the 200th anniversary of the arrival of King Cotton (Tony Samstag writes).

America's first shipment, eight bales and three bags of raw cotton, was confiscated by a Liverpool customs officer unable to believe that "there is that much cotton in all America".

Part of the shipment ultimately found its way to Samuel Greg's Quarry Bank Mill in Styal, Cheshire, one of the early water-powered cotton and spinning mills that established the

textile factory system and, thanks to the National Trust, survives.

About 200 dignitaries, including Lord Gower, Minister for the Arts, were on hand yesterday to welcome the arrival by dray of replica bales at the mill. A band played them in and Mr Alec Greg, a fifth-generation descendant of the first British customer, took delivery.

Like their predecessors, the bicontinental bales arrived by sea, in this case, incongruously enough, the "Dar Młodzieży" a Polish vessel competing in the Tall Ships Race to Liverpool.

The bales have been wending their ceremonial way by canal barge since early August.

Their impact was less explosive than that of the first small shipment. Between 1784 and 1841 imports of raw cotton from the United States increased from 3,500lb to 5.2 million lb.

Under the reign of King Cotton, American agriculture, the port of Liverpool, Manchester, Lancashire, the British canal and the railway systems all flourished.

They were never to recover fully from his abdication.

## SNP chief speaks of industrial ice age

From Ronald Faux, Inverness

Government cuts in the level of industrial grants could produce an industrial ice age in Scotland, Mr Gordon Wilson, leader of the Scottish National Party, told the party's fifth annual conference in Inverness yesterday.

In a strong attack on Conservative and Labour policies, he said that since 1979 progressive cuts in Scotland's share of public expenditure had robbed it of almost £2,000m, the most serious area being industrial grants.

If the proposed changes went through, he said, Scotland could lose up to 40 per cent of the money provided for industrial development, giving the Irish Republic, Belgium, The Netherlands, France and Italy a field day in the internationally competitive market to attract technology and jobs from abroad.

"The decision to sabotage industrial aid is political", he said. "The Government wants to cut money spent on industry and to spread what remains to cover the English Midlands. A Labour government would do the same."

"There are too many votes to compete for in the Midlands for either party to worry about Scotland. The difference between Conservative and Labour in this matter is only one of degree."

Mr Wilson said the reduction in grant would shatter the micro-electronics strategy of the

Scottish Development Agency. Lack of certainty over availability of grants would make industries less likely to invest. Above all, transfer of grants to the Midlands would create a powerful new competitor for mobile industry which would have advantages of proximity of markets that Scotland did not have.

The decision about to be foisted on Scotland, he said, would have been unthinkable 10 years ago when a strong Scottish National Party meant Scotland was taken seriously.

After a lengthy debate, the conference voted to campaign for an elected Scottish constitutional convention and, through that, for Scottish independence.

The decision, by 246 to 238, was against strong opposition from delegates who argued that a convention would not speed the chance of independence.

Mr James Sillars, former vice-chairman for policy, argued that the SNP had to accept that it was minority party which must engage in statecraft to win independence. A convention would be a realistic way of achieving that.

The narrowness of the vote, however, has left the party uneasily divided on the fundamental issue of whether to support a halfway house - which failed at the Scottish referendum - or whether to campaign directly for its *raison d'être* of independence.

## The miners' strike

## Police deny provoking violence

From Stewart Tindler, Preston

Allegations that police officers were creating confrontation in the miners' dispute were attacked as "absolutely scandalous" yesterday by Mr David Hall, Chief Constable of Humberside and head of the police operation during the strike.

Mr Hall, retiring as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, criticized any suggestion that offences should be ignored during an industrial dispute.

He said: "To my mind there seems to be a feeling by some in relation to industrial disputes that acts of damage, obstruction and violence are not criminal offences."

"It is the duty of the police service that where we see those offences committed they will be brought before the courts."

Mr Hall was speaking at the end of the association's annual meeting in Preston, Lancashire, where the police presence during the miners' dispute has been the central theme of discussions.

The chief constables appear to be united in their support of present police operations, and were encouraged by the address to them on Thursday by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

Mr Hall said: "It has been suggested we are politically tied and doing the Government's work. We are not concerned with the merits of this dispute. It is no part of our duty or responsibility. But if people think they are going to achieve their aims by unlawful acts they are not going to succeed."

The police operation would continue for as long as it was necessary and the police presence would have been much lower if picketing had been peaceful.

Mr Hall said that the police manpower brought into the coalfields to support local forces was so far equivalent to 750,000 working days.

On some days up to 7,000

officers had to be brought in to supplement local forces and the figure had never fallen below 2,500.

Mr Hall said that policing in parts of Britain had suffered accordingly. Detection rates had fallen, but there was no clear pattern of rising crime. "It will be foolish of me to say it has not had some detrimental effect."

There had been talk that the police operation meant a drift towards a national police force, but Mr Hall said that the present operation had shown that it was not needed. "We have shown the public that independent forces can deal with this collectively."

Mr Charles McLaughlin, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, who replaces Mr Hall as association president, said that officers had tried to behave professionally, with fairness and responsibility. "Allegations of anything else were a cause of concern."

## Civil servants' ethical function

From Peter Hennessy, Birmingham

Lord Scarman yesterday raised the question of where the Civil Service's loyalty lay, and invited a conference of senior civil servants and academics, organized by the Royal Institute of Public Administration at Aston University, to consider whether a public administrator "must develop an effective role as a constraint on arbitrary power".

He added: "It may be that to do so they need the support of the law and the courts which at present does not really exist in Britain in this field."

Britain has a "tightly-knit, secretive system for the efficient creation and fulfilment of consistent national policy". The Civil Service fitted "snugly into this cosy system".

Control of the system was almost entirely political, he said, and no stronger than the will of a minister.

The courts were largely excluded, and the extended system of Commissions select committees established five years ago was "a very small step towards more effective public understanding and control of our public administration".

system was under challenge, and the public wanted its individual grievances individually met.

"Very real public anxiety now exists over the public administration of this country. Nothing short of restructuring of the public administration and the constitution within which it operates will do the job."

Lord Scarman asked the conference to ponder the "case for a written constitution imposing checks and balances upon the exercise of legislative and executive power".

## Police chiefs get guide on Masons

By Stewart Tindler

Scotland Yard's guidelines calling on policemen not to become Freemasons, or to give up their membership, have been chronicled by the Home Office in the past week to all chief constables, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr David Hall, who is retiring as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said at the end of the association's annual meeting that the guidelines had been distributed recently. But chief constables had not discussed the question of Freemasonry at the meeting.

Mr Hall, who has followed the Yard's advice by suggesting that his own force in Humberside should abide by the Yard's guidelines, said the matter was not on the agenda for the meeting.

He said the guidelines sent out by the Home Office would be considered by each chief constable individually.

Those guidelines were made public just over a week ago in London. They call on officers to avoid Freemasonry because it might raise suspicions of bias

## GLC plans no smoking campaign

By Patricia Clegg

The Greater London Council yesterday announced a plan to cut down smoking on its premises.

Under the plan, now being negotiated by management and staff unions, smoking would be banned at County Hall, where 18,000 people work in depots, restaurants, and lifts. The only exceptions would be where a consensus of workers in an office agreed to allow smoking.

The GLC is also planning to provide counselling for workers who want to give up cigarettes.

From October 1, half the two first-class coaches on British Rail's Intercity 125 trains, two second-class coaches, and half the remainder of the accommodation will be reserved for non-smokers - an increase of a tenth.

**Police escort**  
Tallinn (AP) - Dr Billy Graham preached to a congregation of about 300 Russian Orthodox worshippers in the cathedral here, watched by at least a dozen plainclothes Estonian policemen.

## Pilot's brush with death

By Our Defence Correspondent

The pilot of an RAF jaguar fighter had a narrow escape yesterday when he made an emergency landing after hitting a 380ft communications mast near Davenport.

He was on a low-level flight, returning to his base in West Germany. His jet hit the weather and decided to climb, but as he did so, a wing hit an aerial on an unmanned microwave tower at Charwellton. The aerial is thought to have been

about 10ft from the top of the tower.

The wing was badly damaged, but the pilot made an emergency landing at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford. He was uninjured. There will be an inquiry.

British Telecom said the microwave tower carried telephone traffic between London and Birmingham. Slight damage had been caused to the aerial. The tower had warning lights,

## National Coal Board statement

The following is the text of a statement issued last night by the National Coal Board: The NCB regret that, despite further lengthy discussions, they have been unable to reach agreement with the NUM to bring the dispute to a conclusion.

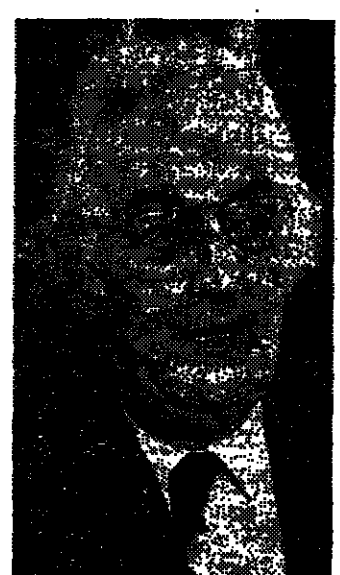
The board made proposals to clarify their construction of clause 3(C) of the board's discussion document of July 18 in an attempt to obtain the acceptance of the clause by the NUM.

In a draft jointly agreed note which the board tabled, they gave a specific assurance that clause 3(C) did not imply a new policy and programme with regard to uneconomic capacity. It explained that it was the board's intention, on resumption of normal working, that the previous practices adopted in the industry with regard to consultation and colliery closures should be maintained.

This assurance, together with the undertakings previously given by the board in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the discussion document, were, in the board's view, a basis for a reasonable settlement and an immediate resumption of work.

The NUM turned down the board's proposals and reiterated their policy that closures could only take place on the grounds of exhaustion or for safety reasons. The NUM tabled amendments to the board's note on clause 3(C) which simply reiterated the stand which they have taken throughout the dispute.

In a further attempt to reach settlement, the board then tabled a wholly revised clause 3(C), which eliminated the use of the word "beneficially" but proposed that pits should be deemed exhausted where, following examination by their respective mining engineers, further investment of human



Mr Ned Smith, NCB Director of Industrial Relations.

and financial resources could not be justified. This attempt was also rejected by the NUM. They proposed an alternative which was unacceptable to the NCB.

After further lengthy discussions, the board tabled another alternative clause 3(C) late on Wednesday night. The NUM responded with another version.

At that stage paragraph 1 of the alternative clause 3(C) was agreed and the outstanding difference was the use of the word "satisfactory" or "acceptable" in relation to continuing operations at collieries under review.

In the early hours of Thursday it was agreed to adjourn. In resuming the talks today the NUM said they now renewed on their previous agreement with paragraph 1. The board said that paragraph must still stand. The parties had reached agreement on that paragraph and it had remained as written

through several sessions and redrafts.

Further discussion then took place on the second paragraph and the board proposed another form of words to try to reach agreement, without success. The parties agreed mutually that no further progress could be made and the talks were adjourned without fixing a date for their resumption.

The board believe that the inability of the NUM to negotiate a settlement, despite all the efforts made by the board, is the continuing cause of the dispute.

The dispute is quite unnecessary, bearing in mind the assurance given repeatedly during the discussions by the board with regard to colliery closures, and the following assurances given to all employed in the industry:

1. A stable industry with a minimum of 100m tonnes (output) with the prospect of expansion as the market opportunities arise;
2. No compulsory redundancies;
3. Every man who wants to stay in the industry will be offered another job, plus substantial transfer payments and resettlement allowances if he is affected by closure;
4. Improved terms under the redundancy miners' payments scheme;
5. A 5.25 per cent wage offer on grade rates from November 1, 1983;
6. Continued high investment of between £700m and £800m was planned in 1984/85.

The NCB will do all they can to inform their employees of the conditions on which the industry can return to work. The board believes it is now time for the miners to make their views known. They have been denied the opportunity for far too long. All the pits are open for work.

## Ukrainians send aid of £46,000

By Rupert Morris

Financial help for the striking miners and their families has been coming in from Russia, Bulgaria, and many other countries both in the West and behind the Iron Curtain.

The BBC's monitoring service at Reading confirmed yesterday that Ukrainian miners had raised 50,000 roubles (£46,000) for their British counterparts as part of a substantial Soviet fund-raising effort.

In the past few weeks, the BBC has intercepted broadcasts from Moscow State Radio calling for donations for the British miners on strike. On Monday Mr Bronislav Mykoyta, the Russian radio commentator, said an aid fund had been set up, and invited donations through any savings bank or branch of the state bank.

At last week's Trades Union Congress in Brighton, the Bulgarian unions donated a substantial sum understood to be in the region of £20,000 to the miners. This was apparently intended for the South Wales NUM, but regional officials were unable to confirm yesterday that they had received it.

Several million pounds have been raised for the miners and miners' support groups throughout Britain during the six months of the strike, but it is almost impossible to arrive at an overall figure. This is because although a certain amount is raised by the NUM nationally, more money is raised at area level, and individual collieries have been adopted by particular local organizations.

## How pit peace talks have progressed

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The peace process in the pits strike called over the National Coal Board's closure programme has taken the following course:

Mar 6: Mr Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, announces to unions plans to cut output over next 12 months by 4m tonnes leading to probable closure of 20 of the most uneconomic pits and loss of 20,000 jobs.

Mar 23: First meeting between NCB and National Union of Mineworkers in 11 weeks of strike. Talks at colliery's London headquarters broke down when Mr MacGregor says he has "no comment" on union demands that the closure programme be withdrawn.

June 8: Two sides meet in Edinburgh hotel with optimism expressed on progress towards agreement on closure of capacity coal board deems uneconomic.

June 13: Changed atmosphere at reconvened meeting at hotel near Rotham. The 90 minute meeting ended effectively after 15 minutes when Mr Arthur Scargill asked Mr MacGregor whether he was prepared to withdraw closure programme. Mr MacGregor replied "Nope".

July 5 & 6: "Constructive" meetings held in Reubens Hotel, London as both sides discuss new wording for dealing with closures. Board still emphasizing need to close uneconomic capacity. NUM argued that closure only acceptable after colliery is exhausted.

July 18: Further meeting at Reubens Hotel. Board moved away from use of word uneconomic and inserted new key

clause 3 (c): "The NCB and NUM agree that where a comprehensive and in-depth investigation by their respective mining engineers shows that a colliery has no further mineable reserves that are workable and which can be beneficially developed, such a colliery shall be deemed exhausted."

NUM submitted almost identical wording but with deletion of "beneficial". The board agreed to "re-examine" proposals and "revise" objectives for individual areas. It also rescinded closure threats to five collieries, Polmaise, Herrington, Cortonwood, Bulcliffe Woods and Snowdown. That fell short of the NUM's demand that all March 6 closure programme be withdrawn and the union continued stressing its reliance on expansionist elements in the Plan for Coal.

September 11: Board dropped word "beneficially" from proposals and inserted that it "must be able to exercise responsible use of human and financial resources". Union still pressed for withdrawal of closure programme.

September 12: Talks switched from Edinburgh to a hotel in Selby coalfield, but suspended when both sides complain of "media harassment". Talks move to a Doncaster industrial estate. Miners still press for withdrawal of closure programme.

September 13: Feeling grows that talks will not reach early settlement. NCB and NUM still disagree on definition of "exhausted" mine.

September 14: Talks collapse.

## Rebel's court order extended

A High Court injunction granted last week to a lone rebel miner will continue for another month, a judge decided yesterday.

Mr Paul Wilkinson, aged 28, has defied up to 1,500 pickets at Eastington Colliery, co Durham.

The divorced father of two, Mr Wilkinson was the only union member working at the pit. He brought the action at the High Court in Manchester 11 days ago.

injunction against the union at a coal board pit.

Mr Wilkinson was not present in court yesterday. His barrister, Mr Tony Rumblewood, said after the hour-long hearing in chambers: "The present orders are to continue very slightly modified until October 13 to give the Durham Area union people the opportunity to file affidavit evidence, which they have not yet done."

Under the injunction, the Durham Area of the NUM is ordered not to deny Mr

Wilkinson any of the rights or privileges of membership of the union. No disciplinary action can be taken against him. The union was ordered not to intimidate him or "bait" him at place of work or home.

The Times overseas selling prices (pence) (including postage) are: Australia £12.00, Canada £12.00, Hong Kong £12.00, India £12.00, Japan £12.00, New Zealand £12.00, Singapore £12.00, South Africa £12.00, South America £12.00, Sweden £12.00, Switzerland £12.00, Taiwan £12.00, Thailand £12.00, West Germany £12.00, USA £12.00, Yugoslavia £12.00.



# Wedding-day killer Hutchinson gets triple life sentence

Reports from Durham by Peter Davenport

Triple killer Arthur Hutchinson was yesterday given three life sentences for the wedding-day murders of Mr Basil Laitner, a solicitor, his wife Avril and their son Richard.

It took the jury of six men and six women just over four hours to reach unanimous verdicts on all five charges to which he had pleaded not guilty.

Hutchinson, aged 43, was also jailed for eight years after being found guilty of raping the family's youngest daughter, Miss Nicola Laitner, aged 19, and five years for aggravated burglary.

The judge, Mr Justice McNeill, recommended he serve a minimum of 18 years.

Hutchinson, handcuffed to a prison officer in the dock, showed no sign of emotion as the verdicts and the sentences were delivered on the ninth day of his trial at Durham Crown Court.

He stared ahead as the judge, before sentencing him, read from a medical report which described Hutchinson as "arrogant, self-centred, manipulative and with an excessive interest in sexual abuse, alcohol, violence and the use of weapons".

The court had been told that Hutchinson, already on the run after escaping from custody in Selby, North Yorkshire, while awaiting committal for trial for another offence, broke into the Laitners' home in the village of Dore, Sheffield, on the night of October 23 last year after a wedding reception for Miss Suzanne Laitner, aged 26, and officiant Mr Ivor Woolfe, in a garden marquee.

The court was told that an "orgy of violence" followed. The aftermath was shown in a graphic police video tape recording.

Hutchinson was intent on burglary and rape but instead of finding a sleeping girl in the upstairs bedroom he encountered Richard Laitner aged 28, whom he stabbed to death. As his father aged 59, rushed upstairs to investigate he too was knifed to death.

Hutchinson then went downstairs and knifed to death Mrs Laitner, a doctor aged 55, who suffered appalling injuries in the worst of the attacks. More than 26 stab wounds were found on her body.

Then Hutchinson, raped Miss Laitner in her bedroom at knife-point, before forcing her past the body of her father. He raped her again while she was handcuffed in the marquee, where hours earlier she had danced as a bridesmaid at her sister's wedding.

Hutchinson of Kelso Grove Hartlepool was arrested 13 days later, after a police hunt involving nine forces which were commended for their work yesterday by the judge.

While on the run, Hutchinson boasted, in letters, a tape-recording and a phone call to a newspaper of being "the Fox" but denied responsibility for the killings, saying "I'm saying now".

He continued to deny the murders and at first, ever having been in the house, later, faced with scientific evidence, he changed his story claiming that Miss Laitner had invited him back for sex after meeting him in a Sheffield pub.

It was a suggestion Miss Laitner vehemently denied when it was put to her in the witness box by Hutchinson's counsel, Mr James Stewart, QC, and although the trial judge did not refer directly to her yesterday, the police officer in

charge of the hunt, Det Supt Terry Stuart, later praised Miss Laitner's bravery and honesty.

He said: "Nicky has been through the most horrific ordeal for her it has been a journey to hell and back. The scene at that house when I arrived was the most appalling family tragedy with the wiping out of three fine people."

"I just hope that Nicky can rebuild something like a normal life for herself."

Mr Robin Stewart, QC, prosecuting, made an appeal in court that the Laitner family be left alone to rebuild their lives.

Mr Justice McNeill said: "I am sure all the press here and elsewhere will see the good sense of what you say."

Passing sentence, the judge said there was no indication of any mental illness but Hutchinson had a severe mental disorder not amenable to treatment.

Mr Justice McNeill told him: "It seems to me in the light of that and in the public interest, I should make a recommendation of a minimum period of imprisonment of 18 years. You will be over 60 years of age if that period is served."

The court also heard that Hutchinson had twice been convicted of unlawful sexual intercourse, in 1966 and in 1972, when he received a three-and-a-half years sentence.

In 1978 he was jailed for four years for possessing a sawn-off shotgun with intent to endanger the life of his half-brother Mr Dino Reardon, after a domestic row.

Hutchinson's last outburst came from the witness box when he accused Mr Michael Barron, a reporter in the press box, of the killing. Mr Barron had visited him while he was on remand and was covering the case. The allegation, like those of Miss Laitner's drug-taking and invitation to sex were condemned by the prosecution as "wild and wicked fabrications".



Murder victims Mr Basil Laitner and his wife Avril. Their son was also murdered by Hutchinson, right, pictured with a ceremonial sword. Hutchinson was said to have an excessive interest in weapons.



## The family

### Day of celebration that turned to horror

Mr Basil Laitner and his wife Avril watched their eldest daughter, Suzanne marry Ivor Woolfe then joined 200 guests at a reception in a marquee on the lawn of the family home in Dore, Sheffield.

Hours later three members of the family were knifed to death and Nicola Laitner, then aged 18, raped.

Three days later many of the guests returned to the synagogue where the wedding has taken place for the funerals of the victims of Arthur Hutchinson.

Mr Laitner met Avril, a newly qualified doctor, at Sheffield Hospital in the early 1950s. They were both from Jewish immigrant families and married in July, 1954. Their son, Richard, was born the

## The killer

### Sexual arrogance led to his downfall

Arthur Hutchinson was a man with an inflated sense of his attractiveness to women. Since his teens he has drifted through jobs, marriages, affairs and periods in prison. But it was preening sexual arrogance that led to his downfall.

Even after forcing Miss Nicola Laitner to submit to intercourse he still believed her affection for him would deter her from telling the police about him.

A senior detective who worked on the case said: "He genuinely believed that no woman had really lived until she had made love with Arthur Hutchinson and that once they had done so they would be under his spell for good."

One of seven children, he was born 43 years ago in co

Durham. He was only seven years old when he stabbed his sister with a pair of scissors.

Four years later, he made his first court appearance for indecently assaulting a girl. He married at 18 but it lasted only three years. At the age of 22, he received his first jail sentence for having sexual intercourse with a girl who was under age.

He married again in 1968 and was divorced five years later. Each marriage produced a child, one son and one daughter, but there was a string of affairs.

Hutchinson claimed his escape from custody in Selby, where he was awaiting trial on a serious charge, was to get back to a woman in Hartlepool he met through a lonely hearts column. But he ended up in Sheffield at the Laitner house.

## Jury trial 'not a free ride'

A judge said yesterday that people who elect trial by jury for minor offences, instead of by magistrates, may have to pay the "very great" additional costs themselves.

"It may not necessarily be a free ride on the taxpayer," Judge Lydney said at the Central Criminal Court.

He had just dealt with a £5.20 theft case which took two days and cost the taxpayer an estimated £6,000 in court time.

David Brown, aged 19, a kiosk attendant of Stratford, east London, was put on probation for a year after being convicted of stealing the money from W. H. Smith's kiosk in Liverpool Street, London, where he worked.

Judge Lydney told Brown that as he was now unemployed there would be no order for costs.

## Shepherds' guide returns

A guide to Lakeland sheep first published in 1818 is to be produced in its first fully-illustrated edition since 1937.

The book shows ear and wool marks that identify each of the hundreds of Lakeland flocks, and therefore helps shepherds trying to sort out stray sheep.

The Shepherds' Guide is being compiled by Geoff Brown, of Simon Kell Farm, in Ennerdale.

## Batsman banned

Kent's opening batsman, Derek Aslett, aged 26, of Dover, was yesterday fined £250 and disqualified from driving for 12 months by Bournemouth magistrates after he admitted drinking and driving.

## Spitfire landed

The wreckage of a Spitfire aircraft which crashed in 1943 has been recovered from the bottom of the Severn near Chepstow, Gwent.

## Post Office stoppage plan condemned

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

All 355 main post offices in London will close on Monday as a one-day protest against plans to close 31 offices in the next 12 months.

The 6,500 members of the Union of Communication Workers are expected to take part in the one-day strike. Mr Bill Flaherty, the unions London district secretary, said: "We must rally the public to our cause. We have tried to persuade the Post Office to think again, but have been ignored. We now have no alternative but to take industrial action."

THE post office said it considered the action totally unnecessary and a recent review of offices in the network had shown that there was over-provision. No redundancies were envisaged, and workers would be redeployed.

The union has expressed concern about post office plans to close offices and sub-post offices around the country because of the "catastrophic consequences" for the elderly. In spring the Post Office announced plans to invest about £100m in automation,

but conceded that more than 1,000 offices could be closed.

Sir Ron Dearing, Post Office chairman, said: "We intend the change to be gradual and customers can be assured of 95 per cent of the network for the next three years. There will be no departure from existing criteria for the provision of post offices." One of those stipulates is one office a mile.

The 5 per cent of the 22,000 post offices in the network means that about 1,200 could be vulnerable. The Post Office's review showed that 1,600 of the 9,533 town sub-post offices could be considered for closure.

● The Post Office faces more private sector competition after yesterday's announcement of a 10-year deal involving Great Universal Stores, the mail order company, to establish a national parcel home delivery service (our Industrial Correspondent writes).

GUS and Lex Wilkinson, one of the country's biggest distribution companies, are to unite to provide the service. There are hopes of creating up to 400 jobs within two years.

## EEC blamed for butter shortage

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Dairy Crest, the manufacturing subsidiary of the Milk Marketing Board, disclosed yesterday that its creameries were making "practically no butter" because of a milk shortage since the introduction of EEC production quotas.

It has rationed supplies to wholesalers and dairy firms recently, but now expects to make up the shortfall from the large stocks in intervention storage. "Under EEC rules, butter placed in private intervention stores must remain there for a stipulated period before it can be sold."

The shortfall in domestic supplies is causing fears among British dairy farmers that, by accepting the quota system, the Government has handed over the market to importers.

But Dairy Crest disputed a claim by Mr John Walker, of the National Association of Dairy Producers, that British butter had gone up by 8p a pound because of the shortage. The price had risen by about 4p a pound.

## Cancer mistake led to couple's suicide pact

A husband who mistakenly believed his wife was dying of cancer killer her and then took his own life in a suicide pact, an inquest heard yesterday. But it was all a terrible mistake. Mrs Elsie King, aged 76, was suffering from angina and could have been cured.

In a death note read to Southwark Coroner's Court, Mr Frederick King, also aged 76, wrote: "Elsie is suffering from a terminal illness. I cannot see her suffer any longer. I'm going to kill both of us. He gave her an overdose of sleeping pills and tied a plastic bag around her neck, before taking tablets and slashing his wrists.

The Coroner, Sir Montague Levine, recording a verdict of unlawful killing on Mrs King and suicide on her husband.

## Teenagers found guilty of causing girl's fatal fall

Three boys aged 15 who fired a catapult at a horse which then threw its girl rider to her death were found guilty of manslaughter at Mold Crown Court, north Wales, yesterday.

The jury took nearly three hours to find Darren McCoy, of Heswall Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, and identical twins Neil and Ian Ritchie, also of Heswall Road, guilty of unlawfully killing Michelle Buckley, aged 13, last November.

McCoy, who fired the fatal shot and had been told of the dangers of his catapult only days before, was sentenced to 12 months' youth custody. The twins were each sentenced to three months at a detention centre.

The child had been riding with her sister in Rivacre

Valley, Ellesmere Port, when her horse was hit, panicked, and threw her on her head. She died four days later.

Judge David, QC, who rescinded an earlier order that the boys should not be named, said: "What you were doing that afternoon you all realised was very dangerous, and it has led to the death of a young girl."

Counsel, defending McCoy, said that since Miss Buckley's death, the boy had been pursued at various times by a motor car, threats had been made and there had been a number of unpleasant telephone calls.

Mr Terry Buckley, the dead girl's father, said the catapult was a terrible weapon and "should be stopped".

## Airlines likely to double forecast profits

By John Lawless

The world's largest airlines are on course to double the 1984m profits forecast by the International Air Transport Association (Iata) for 1984.

Although this is the most cheering news possible for the world's aviation industry, after five years of losses totalling \$6b, the airlines are still a long way from having a soundly-based business.

Profits of \$1b, after interest payments on new aircraft loans, means that they will have achieved a return of a little more than 2 per cent on a medium-sized airline.

And there are considerable signs that an increase in the number of seats being put on the market by Iata's 134 member airlines, as they chase higher shares of the increased passenger market, will wipe out profits in the coming year.

data has been predicting that 5.5 per cent rise in the

number of passengers flying internationally this year will be almost matched by extra seat capacity. But it has also been warning carriers that, if they scramble to add extra flights to catch the summer travel boom, they are likely to suffer in the winter.

If another 5 per cent seat capacity is put on, while overall growth remains as expected, that would cost the airlines more than in a year. And the indications are that that is happening. The increase in seats was just 2 per cent for the first seven months of the year, but was 4 per cent in July alone.

Passenger numbers were up by 5 per cent for the same seven months. But July saw an unexpected dip in 7 per cent, with the downturn in holiday traffic in the next few months likely to pull it back further.

Cargo has been by far the greatest growth area, but it accounts for only 15 per cent of airline revenues.

TWA, the largest carrier across the North Atlantic, has had the biggest surge in passengers on all its routes in 1984 - up by 18 per cent to the end of July, more than twice the industry's average. But this is largely because it has switched about 20 per cent of its fleet capacity out of the less profitable US domestic market on to international routes.

On paper, British Airways appears to have a distinctly disappointing performance, with only 3 per cent passenger growth in the first seven months. However, industry analysts expect it to produce one of the best profit returns because of the way it has pruned expenses over the past two years.

# STUDENTS GO HOME

## AND GET £5 OFF A RAIL JOURNEY!

All students and under 24's who buy their Young Persons Railcard in September or October can get £5 off a rail journey in November.

Which makes it even cheaper to take a train home - or anywhere else for that matter. Just the job if you want to dash off to some faraway Bonfire Party!

So hurry along to your Student Travel Office, local station or travel agent now and get the special promotional leaflet for details.

With the year-round savings a Railcard gives you on train travel, you'll be able to go home whenever you want.

# This is the age of the train



## BRITISH ASSOCIATION

## ● Doctors' code ● Boxing

## Brain team explores learning by play

The first of a new type of games centre, which is a cross between an amusement arcade and a science museum, was described to the association.

Professor Richard Gregory, originator of the idea and director of the Brain and Perception Laboratory at Bristol University, calls it an "Exploratory".

The first is expected to open in Bristol in 1986. Professor Gregory accompanied his explanation with demonstrations of some of the machines already built. Those include games resembling table tennis and billiards, toys like miniature race tracks, and photographic tricks for creating optical illusions.

Young designers have modified games and toys so that young people can learn about some of the phenomena of the world about them while they play with the equipment.

Professor Gregory emphasized the importance of "hands on" learning through play, both for children and adults. It gave them enough time to experience fascinating and strange behaviour in simple experiments which they could control, he said.

Anyone who wished to play about and discover, say, the properties of magnets, light, and gyroscopes could do so through personal experience.

It would be possible to discover how simple and complex products or technology work: for example, how keys turn or fail to turn locks; how television pictures are built up from radio signals; or what happens inside the electric motor of a refrigerator.

Without an Exploratory, there were many things that people would never have the chance of experiencing, he added.

Professor Gregory said formal education and learning indirectly from other people's experiences meant there had to be many generalizations.

Ideas such as rules and laws, which a teacher might try to impart, were "abstract". They were not available as objects for sensory perception, but only as objects to discover by more or less formal means.

## Doctors resort to jargon when they fail to diagnose an illness

A consultant psychologist described the euphemisms doctors use when they cannot make a diagnosis.

He mentioned phrases such as "pyrexia fever of unknown origin", "PUO" in its acronym form on certificates, which means: "The patient has a high temperature but I don't know why."

Similarly, "non-specific inflammatory bowel syndrome" covered a baffling constellation of symptoms to do with bouts of "guts ache", Professor Stuart Lewis, of Queens University Medical School, Belfast, said.

He also referred to a survey of general practice which showed that at any one time one per cent of patients were hospital in-patients. Three per cent were under out-patient care and 16 per cent showed symptoms of an illness under the direct care of the family doctor.

Reports from Norwich by Pearce Wright and Thomson Prentice

More than 50 per cent had symptoms of illness, but took a family remedy or a folk cure, or went to the chemist for advice.

Professor Lewis is examining the way patients with unexplained abdominal pain, or "guts ache", as he calls it, are treated. The condition is sixth on the list of the most frequent reasons for which women are admitted to hospital and tenth on the list for men.

He said that as a consequence about 8,000 healthy appendices a year, were removed from 15 per cent of the women patients.

A study of the pattern of symptoms associated with abdominal pain showed some more likely to be connected

with conditions which were really reflecting a disturbed emotional state.

Professor Lewis said that if the conclusions of that research were correct, it should be possible to predict the groups of people in which a high incidence of stress-related abdominal illnesses could be expected.

A preliminary study of a student population, covering four years, predicted that in May and June a high incidence would occur among final-year students taking critical examinations, and in October and November among first-year students, many of whom were away from home for the first time.

The sample was small, but five of six appendix removals made in May and June were from final-year students, and five out of seven in October and November were from first-year students.

## Neurologist calls for abolition of boxing

The abolition of boxing should be seriously considered because of the delayed onset of brain damage in boxers, according to a neurologist yesterday.

Dr Wolfgang Schlady, consultant lecturer in neurology at Manchester University, said the sport could no longer be condoned.

"Under the pretence of self-defence we are, in fact, encouraging young men to inflict injuries upon each other for professional gain which, in a fair proportion of them, will result in irreversible brain damage. We can no longer condone boxing as an athletic art which teaches the manly virtues."

Punch-drunk boxers had slurred speech, unsteady gait, poor memory, general clumsiness, and may be impotent, incontinent and have deteriorating vision.

Wives often commented on their untidiness and slovenliness in dress. They frequently fell over and some of them eventually became so unsteady that they could not walk unaided.

Radiological studies had shown atrophy of the brain and other changes similar to such conditions as senile dementia. But the onset of brain damage was often delayed for more than 15 years, he said.

"In view of this delay, regular medical check-ups in boxers can no longer be considered sufficient and abolition of the sport should now be seriously considered," he pointed out. The British Medical Association had launched a campaign to ban professional boxing in Britain within the next 10 years after scientific evidence.

Apart from punch-drunk boxers, Dr Schlady listed some less well-known sporting syndromes. He described jockey's anaemia, footballer's migraine, and golfer's twitch.

Some jockeys developed loss of memory, unsteadiness, and behavioural disturbance as the cumulative effects of frequent concussive head injuries during long careers.

Footballer's migraine, caused by heading the ball, threatened some players' careers.

## Research group falls victim to cuts

The break-up of one of the most successful scientific research groups in Britain was announced yesterday.

The group from Reading University is a victim of cuts in government support for scientific research. It needed £70,000 to continue its work in retrieving protein molecules from fossil teeth and bones.

As soon as the likely break-up became known, Dr Beverly Halstead, the group's leader, was offered a post at Kyoto University, in Japan.

Just before Dr Halstead presented a paper on advances made in his laboratory, he announced that he had accepted the Japanese offer.

He said: "Because ours is an area of research that is not yet part of the well established field, but rather breaking new ground, our application for support has had a mixed reception."

"Grant-awarding authorities, very understandably, put their limited resources into areas

where they know results can be guaranteed. We are not in this neck of the woods, but are in the 'taking-a-long-shot' end of the market."

Dr Halstead said he was to set up a joint project. He said: "But I suspect that, after laying a firm scientific foundation over 20 years and now being at the point of an exponential take-off, it may well not be us that will reap the scientific rewards but the Japanese."

The advances which have been made should have applications in other areas of biomedical science. The immediate interest, however, is in tracing how and why mammals ranging from those existing 30 million years ago to *Homo sapiens* have evolved.

The biological material extracted from the fossils is also being compared with periods. That is also done by analysing the fossil record of the disappearance and emergence of species of animals and plants.

## Peace class guidelines proposed

Critics of peace studies in schools have conjured up a "phantom curriculum" of bias and indoctrination which arouses parental fears and makes political capital, two educationists said yesterday.

Dr David Selby, director of the World Studies Teacher Training Centre, York University, put forward guidelines for peace education policy for schools which he said, "might avoid the present polarization of attitudes surrounding this field."

Dr Selby said peace studies had been generally interpreted as disarmament education. Evidence of bias and indoctrination in classrooms was slender.

He suggested that education for peace should be broadly based and should involve cross-curricular strategy.

## Magician demonstrates the art of remote control

The founder of the Society for Investigating Claims into the Paranormal revealed the secret of his simplest trick in a display of spoon bending and telepathy.

Mr James Randi, a professional conjurer from the United States balanced a pencil on a table so that half of it jutted out into space. After appropriate mumbo jumbo and gesticulation, the pencil gently swung round until it lay parallel to the table edge.

Imminent scientists suggested in vain how it might have been done. Was a magnet pinned to the magician's watch strap? Had an invisible fibre been attached by sleight of hand?

Mr Randi revealed that the solution was much simpler. While talking to distract his audience, he had blown on the table some distance from the pencil so there was a slight delay before the pencil turned.

It took a fraction of a moment, but it gave the illusion of magic.



Mr James Randi, an American magician and author, demonstrating his tricks. (Photographs: David Hodge).

## Ban on foreign husbands goes to human rights court

Three women whose foreign husbands were refused permission to live with them in Britain will be the subject of test cases on Britain's immigration rules to be heard by the European Court of Human Rights on September 25.

The rules have been changed since the applications were lodged. Two of the husbands have now been granted indefinite leave to remain in Britain, and the third has been told he will be allowed to join his wife.

But the Government, in a 76-page submission to the court, argues that it was justified in introducing the rules by the need to protect the domestic labour market.

It asks the court to declare that immigration control is, in any case, outside the scope of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Commission for Human Rights, which vets cases going to the court, has already decided that the rules, introduced in March 1980, appear to breach three articles of the convention.

The 12-member commission decided unanimously that the three women had been victims of sexual discrimination because men settled in Britain were free to bring in their foreign wives, and their right to respect for family life had been violated. It decided by eleven votes to one that the women had no effective domestic remedies.

The Government, which at a hearing before the commission argued that up to 2,100 husbands were affected by the rules, now says that the true figure is closer to 5,700.

Given the recession and high unemployment, the Government had been justified in introducing immigration controls curtailing entry by new heads of households, it claimed.

The submission to the court acknowledges that the Govern-

ment allows in without restriction men whose grandparents had been born in Britain, that emigration has exceeded immigration for several years, and that unlimited numbers of EEC citizens must be allowed in under Community laws.

But it asserts that none of those factors has alleviated the high levels of unemployment which the 1980 rules were designed to relieve.

The new figures offered by the Government will be strongly contested before the European court.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, which will represent the women, says they are fraudulent because the rules have already been changed and present immigration trends indicate that there will be a decline in the numbers of foreign husbands seeking to remain in Britain with their wives, or to join them there.

## Paintings for museum

A grant of £45,000 from the National Heritage Memorial Fund has enabled the National Maritime Museum to acquire two volumes of watercolours by Captain Edward Columbine.

Captain Columbine (c1760-1811) was responsible in his elegant drawings for some of the finest examples of British chart making of the period. As well as charts, he captured coastal views, landscapes, and ships.

The collection comprises more than 150 works covering his service in the West Indies, the Shetlands, Norway and West Africa. It will be placed on display in the museum at

Greenwich before the end of the month.

As for the captain, he led an expedition in 1810 to capture Senegal from the Napoleonic forces. But his flagship, *Solebay*, went aground and was lost. He was exonerated from blame but on his way home in 1811 he died of a fever.

## Woods for sale

The South West Water Authority is selling 1,100 acres of woodland worth more than £1,250,000 which surrounds the Tottiford reservoir complex on the eastern fringe of Dartmoor

## RSPB says Scots trail on conservation record

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has written to Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, expressing growing concern "what it considers" to be his department's lack of support for nature conservation.

In contrast to a much more positive and cooperative attitude south of the border, a disproportionate number of the Society's difficulties are found in Scotland, Mr Ian Prest, the Society's director, says. The most worrying aspect is the insufficient regard given to the protection of valuable wildlife habitats, he adds.

"I appreciate that you have to weigh very carefully the demands of industry, agriculture, or forestry against those of nature conservation", he writes.

That was partly because they were better retailers, but it was also because their buyers were in a position to apply sanctions against wholesalers.

## Compensation for skipper who netted sub

Mr John Green, the trawler skipper who caught an unidentified submarine while fishing off the South Devon coast last month, has been paid compensation of more than £2,000 by the Ministry of Defence.

His 50ft trawler, the *Joanna C*, was dragged backwards and in circles for more than three hours. Finally, Mr Green, aged 28, from Exmouth, cut his nets and sailed to Brixham.

The Royal Navy insisted that none of its submarines was to blame, but Mr Green has received a cheque from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which negotiated with the Ministry of Defence on his behalf.

## Supermarkets' buying power 'harming trade'

Some of the trading practices engaged in by the large multiple retailers such as Sainsbury, Tesco, and Asda, so far from benefiting shoppers were against the public interest, Mr Barry Skipper, chief executive of the food distribution division of Booker McConnell, said.

Addressing the conference's agricultural section, Mr Skipper said it was well known that suppliers gave, or were pressed to give, better prices to the multiple grocers than they gave to others because, if they did not, their products would not be stocked.

"There is no question that Sainsbury, Tesco, and Asda, are to the fore in particular in forcing other retailers to close", he said.

That was partly because they were better retailers, but it was also because their buyers were in a position to apply sanctions against wholesalers.

When the town staged an exhibition to commemorate the centenary of Modigliani's birth, it was decided to dredge the canal to test a legend that the artist threw some of his works in a fit of pique into the water in 1909 before moving to Paris, where he spent most of his life.

The local museum curator and the municipality were overjoyed when, in July and August, three heads were fished out in turn, and immediately pronounced them genuine. But their joy came to an abrupt end last week, when three students showed how they had made the second of the three sculptures and said they had rolled it into the water during dark.

Now Signor Frogia has claimed at a press conference that he tipped the other two heads into the canal on the night of July 14. As proof, he produced a photograph of one of the heads and the promise of a video cassette showing him at work.

But Signor Frogia, who is 29 and describes himself as an anarchist, has been in trouble with the police as a left-wing extremist. He received a three and a half year prison sentence in 1978. He was questioned by police about his claims early yesterday.

## BR rebuilds 16 stations in Scotland

By Our Transport Editor

Sixteen railway stations are due to be rebuilt in Scotland this year and next, and cuts are to be made in commuter fares to boost traffic.

Mr Chris Green, British Rail general manager for Scotland since April, is to attend the opening today of a new station at Dyce, north of Aberdeen, and will announce a further £1m investment in the Aberdeen station.

The emphasis is on open stations, without ticket barriers, and on radio signalling which cuts out signal boxes and line-side signals. Both developments make significant manpower savings.

## Miss America loses her innocence



Fair game? Three of the favourites (from left) Miss New York, Miss Utah and Miss Texas after the first two rounds - but the winner will be decided tonight.

## Beauty cowers from the beast

This is a tale of beauty and the beast, of scandal and hypocrisy, of fame, greed and money. Tonight it reaches a dramatic climax, and America will watch agon, on the edge of its chair, knowing that beauty is once again threatened by the shadow of the beast.

The occasion will be that great rite of the American autumn, the Miss America beauty contest, which for 63 years has selected, and presented to a grateful nation, a specimen of wholesome American young womanhood as fair of mind as she is of features and of limb - by implication, the national vestal virgin.

It is criticized, as all such parades frequently are, for exploiting young women; but it has a fixed place in calendar and affections, and is no doubt a harmless, ritual, creating innocent pleasure while generating a lot of dollars.

Tonight, however, there will be more than the usual interest in the contest. A record television audience of 75 million, a third of the country, is expected to watch. And, from the beauty who is the cause of this surge of interest, will be at home.

She has already been a victim of the beast. And what everyone wants to know is: who

will the next victim be? The beast is Mr Bob Guccione, publisher of *Penthouse* magazine, who, in the minds of Americans, has been very beastly indeed. Were he a character in a pantomime, he would be booted and hissed.

Two months ago, he caused a flap by publishing nude photographs of Vanessa Williams, the reigning Miss America, which had been taken two years earlier, when she was less wise in the ways of the world. Mr Guccione said he had a responsibility to his readers to publish the pictures. He put up the price of his magazine and reprinted heavily as newsstands were besieged.

It cost Miss Williams her title. Although many people urged her not to quit, she accepted the organizers' view that the famous Miss America wholesomeness had been compromised. She stepped down.

Her abdication became a cause célèbre, complete with leading articles, television debates and endless radio phone-in programmes, with evidence of strong support and sympathy for Miss Williams, plenty of abuse for Mr Guccione and criticism by some feminists of both *Penthouse* and the Miss America contest for

being aspects of the same exploitative process.

Part of the story, too, was that Miss Williams, aged 21, was the first black to win the title. It was considered she had broken a racial barrier and many blacks were proud of her.

Beauty contests are usually called pageants in America. The Miss America producers and promoters avoid the term beauty contest, and emphasized that their pageant tests brains as well as beauty. The winner gets a \$25,000 (£19,000) scholarship and \$100,000 (£77,000) from promotional appearances.

Still, the core of the show is the part where the girls parade in swimwear and high heels. Big-city sophisticates look down their noses at the event, but in middle- and rural America it is very popular and 80,000 girls enter preliminary local contests which draw large crowds.

There are 51 girls in the final tonight - and this brings us back to Mr Guccione. He has been beastly enough to announce that one of the beauties has posed in the nude, that he has the pictures and that he will publish them if she wins.

## Politics hit Modigliani faking game

From John Earle Rome

Signor Angelo Frogia, a dock worker, is the latest to join what is being called in Leghorn "the game of the rolling stones". He claims to have sculptured two of the three stone heads, faked in the style of Modigliani, which were retrieved this summer from the old Tuscan port's main canal.

When the town staged an exhibition to commemorate the centenary of Modigliani's birth, it was decided to dredge the canal to test a legend that the artist threw some of his works in a fit of pique into the water in 1909 before moving to Paris, where he spent most of his life.

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## Warsaw exile ploy divides the party

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government's tentative plans to send its most active political opponents into exile abroad, have provoked a fierce debate in Communist Party circles and even the normally "subdued", censored columns of newspapers.

Legal experts have been commissioned by the Government's law and order committee to investigate ways of changing the penal code to accommodate the possibility of compulsory banishment for those who repeatedly violate the constitution - a device aimed at the more determined and vociferous leaders of Solidarity. It has aroused strong criticism from "liberal" members of the party, one of whom recently described the announcement as a mistimed, ill-conceived warning to the opposition.

The editor of the Warsaw daily, *Zycie Warszawy*, appears to be of the same opinion. In a short leading article signed only with his initials, Mr Zdzislaw Morawski argued that banishment of dissidents would backfire in propaganda terms.

The news of preliminary plans to introduce banishment as a penalty has already been used against our common dignity as a nation and a state. Would it be better for the sake of that dignity to give up plans which may too easily be used to the detriment of Poland's good name?

Mr Morawski also said that precedents of France and Brazil cited by lawyers and the government spokesman were not sensible. First, Poland should not be using Western systems as a model and, secondly, a country like France had the penalty of banishment

on its code books because of the existence of penal colonies like Devil's Island. The editor carefully phrased his argument in a way which would be persuasive to hardline Marxists. Yesterday the newspaper printed a reply, signed W.D. The writer said political opponents of General Jaruzelski, recently freed from prison under an amnesty, were taking up their old critical stance and being used in the propaganda war against Poland. "Would it really be better to condemn these people to prison again rather than sentence them to compulsory exile in a given country, or countries willing to take them? Would not this kind of solution be more humanitarian than prison, and at the same time, more effective?"

Banishment "should apply only to a very small group. Problems still lie just below the surface, untouched in the public debate. Would Poland find a country willing to accept Jack Kuron, Adam Michalski or other expelled dissidents? Most Western nations have said they will not take anyone thrown out of Poland against his will."

The legal experts find an enforceable way of expelling political malcontents? Despite the talk of France and Brazil, there are few relevant precedents in international law.

What will be the response of the political opposition if some of their number are bundled on to aircraft and flown into exile? To many, even in the Communist Party, it sounds like a sure way of creating martyrs and strengthening ties between the Solidarity opposition at home and abroad.

## Statue dispute minister defends decision

A Church of Scotland Minister who has resigned over a dispute involving a life-sized nude statue of Christ defended his decision as "act of faith" yesterday.

The Rev Donald MacDonald resigned after the Kirk Session at St Columba's Church, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, refused to accept the figure, made by convicted killer

Mr MacDonald said: "I feel that by resigning I am giving faith with the concept of the statue."



## On the road with a travelling theatre

## Reagan sticks to a safe script

From Christopher Thomas, Nashville

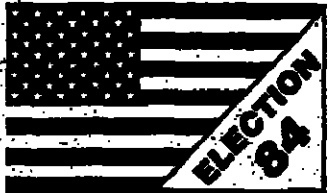
Three or four days' campaigning a week. That will depend largely on whether he slips in the popularity polls.

Everything about Mr Reagan's campaign is geared to the networks. While the words never change, the pictures are an ever-moving carnival of colour. It is truly wonderful to see Mr Reagan in the octogenarian country singer. There was a 10th birthday cake, some rather poor country music from a supposedly famous band. 10,000 people were magically seated before him (it was after all, a Thursday morning), and thousands of those devoted followers waved with little flags supplied by the Reagan campaign.

And, as a final technicolor treat for the networks, a sudden, huge shower of confetti descended upon a delighted audience, all but obliterating the laughing President from view.

The press corps follows Mr Reagan in a chartered Pan-American jet. A rotating team of 10 journalists is allowed on board Air Force One but they do not get to talk to the President. He has not been seen in the rear of the plane since the campaign began. A White House press spokesman is always on hand with plenty of words and, usually, no information.

Even the "shoot line", the point where reporters wait for the President to descend or



## Europe told to spend more

Lord Carrington, the new Secretary General of Nato, said yesterday that all members of the Alliance should do more to strengthen its conventional defence capabilities, but gave warning that European countries would have to bear most of the cost.

He spoke a day after President Reagan told Congress in a report on Nato's non-nuclear forces that he would continue to prod the allies to make better contributions to Nato defence.

The President was home in time for dinner after his Nashville exploits, a pleasant day out, as it was almost 10 am before he left the White House by helicopter for Air Force One at Andrews Air Force base near by. For that, he was all over the nightly television news with a crowd of country and western stars. Which, his campaign managers reckon, is infinitely more productive than a dozen speeches about the budget deficit or some other worthy, non-photogenic crisis.

bitterness. Journalists write about the uncluttered, almost leisurely campaign timetable followed by Mr Reagan, and the lack of any substance it contains. Ray Coffey, Washington bureau chief of the *Chicago Tribune*, scoffed: "The one thing President Reagan should not be at the end of this campaign is tired."

William Grody, a reporter for the Mutual Radio news network, has followed the president on every political trip for the last four years. He thinks Mr Reagan is frightened of being shot again. "There is no access to him. The press corps is caught in a sort of cocoon. We don't like being on the inside, but you can't function on the outside."

For all the frustrations of the media, the Republican camp has got them more or less under control. There is more often than not, no serious news to report. Mr Reagan does not even talk off the record. Actually, he does not talk at all unless he is on stage.

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Airbus boost: M Bernard Lathiers, general administrator of the four-nation Airbus consortium, displaying a model in Paris of the plane after the \$1bn deal with Pan Am.

## Nazi judge murder charge welcomed

The leader of the Jewish community in West Germany yesterday welcomed the decision to charge a former Nazi People's Court judge with murder as "a chance to warn the younger generation of the evils of a dictatorship".

The West Berlin public prosecutor has accused Herr Paul Reimers, aged 62, of involvement in 97 of the death sentences delivered by the notorious People's Court between 1943 and 1945. The court, under the presidency of Roland Freisler, passed the death sentence on more than 5,000 "enemies of the state", from 1942 onwards at an average of 10 a day.

Herr Werner Nachmann, chairman of the Jewish Com-

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

cil, said in Karlsruhe: "The guilty must be punished. But I see the matter as having most value in showing how unjust the Nazi regime was, and in its warning for the future."

The charge against Herr Reimers followed a five-year investigation by the prosecutor's office. Another 41 former People's Court judges and lawyers are on its list of people to be charged. A spokesman said yesterday East Germany had been especially helpful in providing evidence.

Herr Reimers will be the first former Nazi judge to face trial in West Germany, if his case comes to court. Officials said the question was still open because of his age and health. Officials say the main reason

why West German justice has moved so slowly against Hitler's judges was a Federal High Court ruling in 1968 that they were covered by "judges' privilege", and acted according to the law of their day.

Investigations were renewed in 1979 on the order of Herr Gerhard Meyer, then Free Democrat Senator of Justice in West Berlin.

Herr Nachmann said: "It is certainly interesting to see that the West German justice of today is concerning itself with the perverted justice of the Nazis. But we also want the verdicts of the People's Court against the many innocent Jewish citizens it sentenced to death to be wiped from the records."

## Ten barrels recovered intact from Mont Louis

Osten (AFP) Salvage companies have recovered 10 of the 30 barrels of toxic uranium hexafluoride that sank last month with the French freighter Mont Louis, the companies said yesterday, adding that all the barrels would soon be picked up if seas remained calm.

Officials said the barrels were undamaged and that there was no threat of radiation or pollution. There had been concern that the uranium hexafluoride would cause severe pollution if any of the barrels ruptured and the chemical came into contact with sea water. Uranium hexafluoride is mildly radioactive.

M Jean-Claude Magnac, deputy secretary general of Cogema, a French group taking part in the salvage operation, said the use of containers to help divers to bring up the barrels had greatly speeded salvage operations.

Four were salvaged in about an hour yesterday. "If the weather holds, the matter will be quickly taken care of," he said.

The Mont Louis was en route to the Soviet Baltic port of Riga, where the hexafluoride was to be enriched, when it sank after colliding with a car ferry on August 25.

The Mont Louis fuel tank ruptured in a storm early this week, and spread an oil slick close to Belgian beaches along the channel.

## Mondale losing in the 'macho' stakes

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Much has been written about the "gender gap" in recent months and the impact this could have on the outcome of the presidential election in November. However it is now becoming apparent that a newly-discovered phenomenon, known as the "macho gap", may ultimately determine who will occupy the White House for the next four years.

Two polls published this week have shown that President Reagan enjoys a huge lead among male voters over his Democratic rival, Mr Walter Mondale. His electoral strength among men far outweighs Mr Mondale's support among women. In fact the two polls also show that Mr Mondale is not running as strongly among women voters as had been hoped after his nomination of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate.

"According to a Washington Post/ABC News poll, Mr Reagan is leading Mr Mondale among men by 60 per cent to 37 per cent. The USA Today poll, published by USA Today, showed a even larger margin in the President's favour - 64 per cent to 30 per cent."

Both polls showed that Mr Reagan's lead among men had increased since July, the month that Mrs Ferraro was selected as the first woman to run for the vice-presidency.

"Although this increase is not entirely the result of a backlash against Mrs Ferraro's selection - it also reflects growing

disillusionment with Mr Mondale's performance as a presidential candidate - Democratic leaders fear her nomination may have lost more supporters than it gained, particularly among conservative Democrats in the Deep South."

Mr Mondale's decision to choose a woman was intended to win the support of the millions of women supposedly disillusioned with President Reagan. Polls taken earlier in the year showed that the President's support among women had fallen to below 40 per cent.

However, the two new polls showed that although Mr Reagan is still much less popular with women than men, women, nevertheless, hold him in higher regard than they do Mr Mondale.

"The important question is not why Mr Reagan runs less well among women, but why he does so extraordinarily well among men," Mr Gordon Black who carried out the poll for USA Today, said.

Why is Mr Reagan so popular with men? "Because he shows strong leadership in a number of critical areas such as the economy and foreign policy," Mr Black said. In fact the macho elements of the President's character which supposedly women want are the same which attract men, particularly men under 30. There is also the fact that many male voters regard Mr Mondale as a "wimp", the American term for a "wet".

## Hongkong deal irons out last three problems

From David Bonavia, Peking

The disclosure that the Anglo-Chinese talks on Hong Kong have reached an accord on all important matters clears the way for initialling of the agreement and or debate in Parliament.

Mr Xu Jiatun, head of the China News Agency branch which is Peking's semi-official representative in Hong Kong, made the disclosure yesterday. The main problems, which have slowly apparently been solved, concerned land titles, civil aviation and passports.

All land in Hong Kong is owned by the Crown and leased by the Government to private, industrial or commercial tenants.

However, in the New Territories the land titles of important Chinese clans have traditionally been respected. In China, all land is owned by the state or collectively by the peasants who farm it. But in the fifteen agricultural reform, land has been restored to private tenure in all but name.

Mr Xu gave no indication of how land tenure would be handled in Hong Kong after the expiry of the New Territories lease and the reversion of sovereignty over the whole territory to China in 1997.

Civil aviation presents many technical problems. A new

airport will probably need to be built by 1997, possibly servicing the Canton region as well as Hong Kong and finance will have to be raised for it.

Landing rights are complex, for Hong Kong can be reached only through Chinese airspace. In the past, landing rights have been negotiated by Britain with the airlines of the British Airways rather than the highly successful Hong Kong-based Cathay Pacific.

At present only BA and the Chinese Airline, CAAC, fly between Hong Kong and Peking, though Cathay Pacific operates a service to Shanghai.

Equally convoluted is the problem of nationality, citizenship and travel documents. Only about 10,000 people out of Hong Kong's population of nearly six million have full UK citizenship and, unquestioned right of access to Britain.

The Hong Kong British passport, which is issued to applicants who have lived in the territory for seven years or more, is a document of questionable usefulness, since most countries impose strict visa regulations on those using it. China is believed willing to grant a "Hong Kong China" passport to all who remain in the territory after 1997, other than foreign nationals.

## Rolls dealer's big day

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

A Rolls-Royce dealer in Bonn began at 8 am on Wednesday, when he found his first customer, a building contractor, waiting for him to open. He ordered four cars.

He hardly had time to take a sip of champagne before the next customer came in. He ordered two Silver Spas.

The third customer, a man in a suit, came in. He ordered a Silver Spur and a Camargue.

The final order was for two black Bentley Turbos.

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Interest is calculated on a daily basis, and is credited in full on the anniversary of your deposit.

From time to time the interest may vary, but we'll always give six weeks notice of any change and the rate will be kept competitive.

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Or you can ask for a combined prospectus/application form at a Post Office and make your deposit there. If you pay by cheque, make it out to "The Post Office".

Trustees, companies, voluntary bodies, etc., should use the application form below.

Interest will be earned from the day you buy your bond at the Post Office or, if you use the application form below, the day your deposit is received at the Deposit Bond Office.

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**PROSPECTUS**

1. National Savings Deposit Bonds (hereinafter referred to as "Bonds") are Government securities issued by the Treasury under the National Loans Act 1968. They are registered on the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the Statutory Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force, so far as these are applicable. The principal of, and interest on, Bonds are a charge on the National Loans Fund.

**PURCHASE**

2.1 Subject to a minimum purchase of £250 (see paragraph 3) a purchase may be made in multiples of £50. The date of purchase will for all purposes be the date payment is received, with a completed application form, at the National Savings Deposit Bond Office, a Post Office managing National Savings Bank business or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

2.2 A certificate will be issued in respect of each purchase. This certificate will show the value of the bond and its date of purchase. This certificate will be replaced on each anniversary of the date of purchase, and on part repayment in accordance with paragraph 5.2, by a new certificate showing the updated value of the bond, including capitalised interest.

**MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM HOLDING LIMITS**

3.1 No person may hold, either solely or jointly with any other person, less than £250 in any one bond or more than £50,000 in one or more bonds. The maximum holding limit will not prevent the capitalisation of interest under paragraph 4.3 but capitalised interest will count towards this limit if the holder wishes to purchase another bond. Bonds inherited from a deceased holder and interest on such bonds will not count towards the maximum limit. Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum limit which he may hold as trustee of a separate fund or which he or the beneficiary may hold to a personal capacity.

3.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits and the maximum initial purchase from time to time, upon giving notice, but such a variation will not prejudice any right enjoyed by a bond holder immediately before the variation in respect of a bond then held by him.

**INTEREST**

4.1 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase up to the date of repayment. Subject to paragraph 4.3 interest on a bond will be payable at a rate determined by the Treasury which may be varied upon giving six weeks' notice.

4.2 The value of interest on a bond or part of a bond repaid before the first anniversary of the date of purchase will be half the rate determined by the Treasury in accordance with paragraph 4.1, unless repayment is made on the death of the bond holder.

4.3 Interest on a bond will be capitalised on each anniversary of the date of purchase without deduction of income tax, but interest is subject to income tax and must be included in any return of income made to the Inland Revenue in respect of the year in which it is capitalised.

**REPAYMENT**

5.1 A holder must give three calendar months' notice of any application for repayment before redemption but no prior notice is required if application is made on the death of the sole bond holder. Any application for repayment of a bond must be made in writing to the National Savings Deposit Bond Office and be accompanied by the current investment certificate. The period of notice will be calculated from the date on which the application is received in the National Savings Deposit Bond Office.

5.2 Application may be made in accordance with paragraph 5.1 for repayment of part of a bond, including capitalised interest, but the amount to be repaid must not be less than £50 or such other figure as the Treasury may determine from time to time upon giving notice. The balance of the bond remaining after repayment, excluding interest which has not been capitalised, must be not less than the minimum holding limit which was in force at the date of application. Where part of a bond has been repaid a new certificate will be issued and the remaining balance will be treated as having the same date of purchase as the original bond.

5.3 Repayment will be made by crossed warrant sent by post. For the purpose of determining the amount payable in respect of a bond the date of repayment will be treated as the date on the warrant.

5.4 No payment will be made in respect of a bond held by a minor under the age of seven years, either solely or jointly with any other person, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

**TRANSFERS**

6. Bonds will not be transferable except with the consent of the Director of Savings. The Director of Savings will, for example, normally give consent in the case of devolution of bonds on the death of a holder but not to any proposed transfer which is by way of sale or for any consideration.

**NOTICE**

7. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraph 3.2, 4.1, 5.2 and 8 in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes, it will as soon as reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.

**GUARANTEED LIFE OF BONDS**

8. Each bond may be held for a guaranteed initial period of 10 years from the purchase date. Thereafter, interest will continue to be payable in accordance with paragraphs 4.1 and 4.3 until the redemption of the bond. The bond may be redeemed either at the end of the guaranteed initial period or on any date thereafter, in either case upon the giving of six months' notice by the Treasury. The Director of Savings will write to the holder before redemption, at his last recorded address, informing him of the date of redemption.

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Notes: Minimum purchase is £250. Maximum holding £50,000. All purchases must be in multiples of £50.

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Postcode

Notes: If the Bond is to be held jointly the names and addresses of all holders should be entered. The Investment Certificate and all correspondence will normally be sent to the first named holder, under 7 years old.

NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHICH DEPOSIT BOND SHOULD BE SENT (Complete only if different from first address above)

Name

Address

Postcode

Signature(s) Date

Notes: If the Bond is to be held jointly all the parties must sign above. Persons signing for children under 7 should also state relationship here.



# Savimbi sits in as Botha hails new dawn for South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

Mr P. W. Botha, sworn in yesterday as South Africa's first executive State President, said the country's new constitution had set it "on the threshold of a new dawn".

The presidency combines the ceremonial duties of head of state with Mr Botha's former prime ministerial executive functions, and gives him the power to declare war, proclaim martial law, appoint and dismiss ministers, and prorogue and dissolve Parliament.

He will also play an important refereeing role in the event of disagreement between the new white, Indian and Coloured chambers of the restructured Parliament, to be formally opened next Tuesday.

An unexpected guest of honour among the 1,000 dignitaries at the swearing-in ceremony, in the Groote Kerk (Great Church) on Cape Town's historic Adderley Street, was Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita rebel movement in Angola.

Dr Savimbi, who receives military support from South Africa but has only paid clandestine visits here before, appeared at a joint press conference with Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, yesterday morning.

The Unita leader spoke of his confidence that his guerrillas could bring the MPLA Government in Luanda to the negotiating table and "force them to share power with us".

Both Dr Savimbi and the Foreign Minister played down reports that hundreds, possibly thousands, of North Korean troops were being moved into Angola to meet the Unita threat. Mr Botha said he would "not be surprised" if there were some North Korean military personnel there, but not in the numbers reported.

Dr Savimbi said: "We don't

have any evidence of Koreans fighting against us. There are rumours". Cuban soldiers, currently estimated at about 25,000, have been in Angola for nearly a decade.

The haunted presence here of Dr Savimbi reinforces speculation that Pretoria is stalling on its military withdrawal from southern Angola, begun under an agreement reached last February, while pressure is put on Luanda for a political accommodation with Unita.

After being sworn in by the Chief Justice, Mr P. J. Rabe, which was preceded by the singing of Handel's *All Hail to Thee, O Lord*, President Botha delivered his inaugural address from a rostrum on the Grand Parade, with the heights of Table Mountain as a backdrop.

Mr Botha said the task ahead was "to show that we can listen to one another, that we can respect each other's interests, and that we can rule to the best interest of all".

The success of the new constitution depended "on the extent to which it finds a place in the hearts of people, and the manner in which it finds practical expression in their daily contact with one another. Tolerance and mutual respect must be the guidelines for all".

Most South Africans are likely to measure these fine words against the Government's current crackdown on black political dissent, which is in large part responsible for the drama at the British Consulate in Durban.

Some 800 students at the University of the Western Cape, the main coloured university, staged a protest against Mr Botha's inauguration in the road running past the campus, blocking traffic. They were dispersed by riot police using teargas and rubber bullets.

## Pretoria's limitless powers of arrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Cape Town

South Africa has one of the most elaborate legal apparatuses for silencing political dissent. Beneath the trappings of an independent judicial review, it effectively gives the Government total power to arrest and imprison anyone it pleases.

The particular weapon being used against the six political fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban is section 28 of the Internal Security Act, passed by Parliament in 1962. Under section 28, the Minister of Law and Order can detain without trial anyone he believes is promoting, engaged in, or likely to engage in, activities endangering the security of the state or the maintenance of law and order. This covers acts of violence as well as political dissent.

A written notice of the minister's arrest order must be accompanied by a statement "setting forth the reasons for the detention... and so much of the information which induced the minister to issue the notice... as can, in the opinion of the minister, be disclosed without detriment to the public interest".

It was this clause which led a Natal Supreme Court judge a week ago to order the release of five men now in the consulate, plus two others still at large. He argued that the minister, in saying simply that the detainees had been promoting revolution, had not provided sufficient reasons for their arrest.

Last weekend, the minister issued a new arrest order, adding a single sentence that said no more information could be divulged without damaging the public interest. On Monday a judge in the Rand Supreme Court declared this legally acceptable. The detainees have now appealed again.

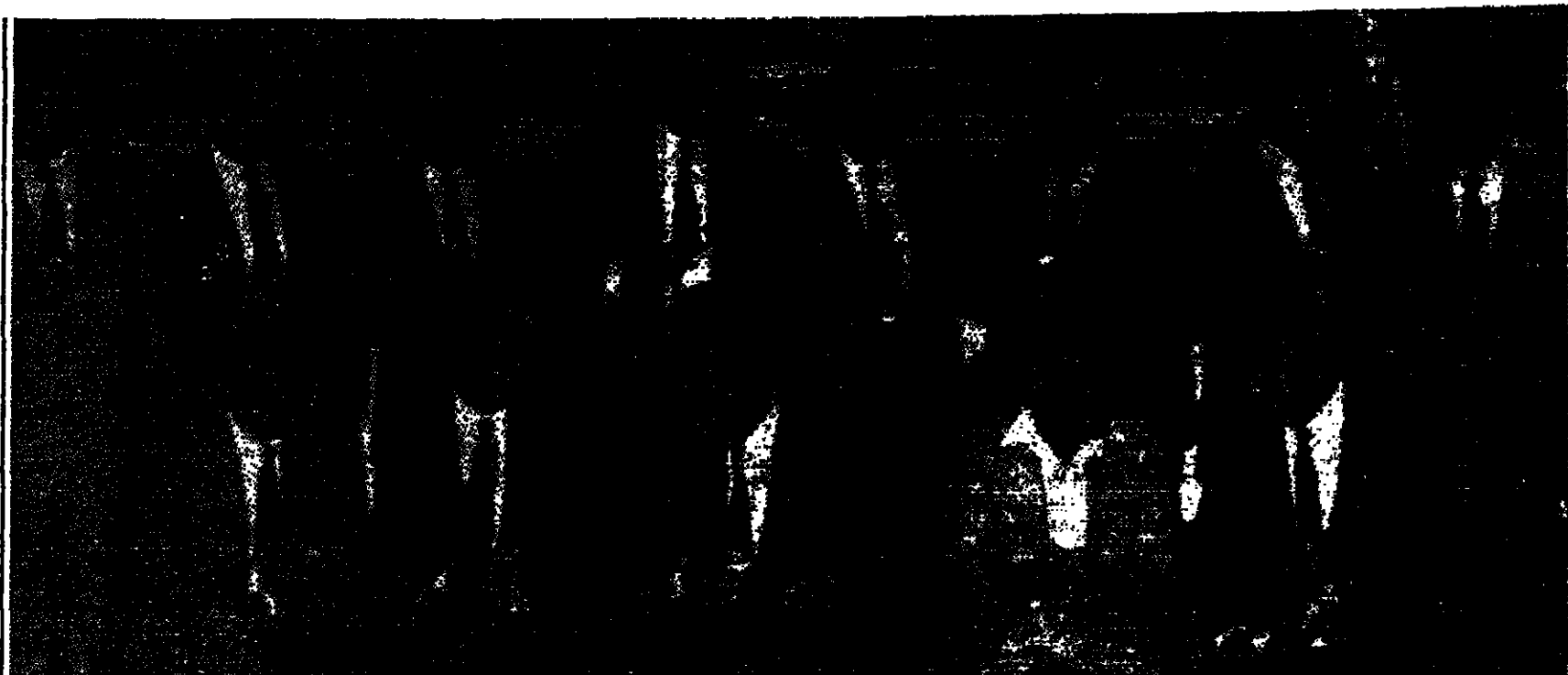
The length of detention is at the whim of the minister. A detainee has no right to see a lawyer. A board of review must consider every detention.

The Chief Justice can overturn an arrest order, but only on the technical ground that the minister has exceeded his powers under the act, which are virtually limitless.

A further aspect of section 28 is that anyone held under it is automatically "listed" - he or she may not be quoted and can be prohibited from being a member or officer bearer of any organization or public body and engaging in its activities.

This "listed" status continues even after a person has been released from prison, unless he is specifically removed by the minister. In this way opposition political organizations can be silenced without formally banning them.

Five of those in the Consulate are members of the Natal Indian Congress, founded at the turn of the century by Mahatma Gandhi, and espouses his doctrine of non-violent civil disobedience. They are all middle-class professional men. Less revolutionary people would be hard to imagine.



Unity at last: Members of Israel's newly-formed Government meet President Herzog at his residence. They include (front row, left to right) Mr David Levy, Deputy Prime Minister; Mr Shimon Peres, Prime Minister; President Herzog; Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister; Mr Yitzhak Navon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Culture; (back row, starting centre) Mr Yitzhak Modai, Minister of Finance (tallest); Dr Josef Burg, Minister without Portfolio; Mr Ariel Sharon, Minister of Trade and Industry.

## Peres gives priority to beating inflation

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Minutes after he was inducted yesterday morning as Israel's eighth Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres said in Jerusalem that his government of national unity will give priority to rescuing the economy.

The 61-year-old Labour Party leader and his 24 ministers assumed their duties after the Knesset voted confidence in the broad coalition by 89 votes to 18 with one abstention.

Mr Peres's first telephone call after he presented his Government to President Herzog was to Mr Yitzhak Modai, the new Finance Minister and the two met later in the day.

The public is bracing itself for some tough measures to reduce living standards, slow down inflation and narrow the gap in the balance of payments.

The country's problems were underscored yesterday afternoon when the Central Bureau of Statistics published its monthly report which showed that last month the consumer price index rose by 16.5 per cent, approximately doubling the previous record for August in 1982. Annual inflation remains at approximately 400 per cent.

Mr Modai credited his predecessor Mr Yigal Cohen-Orpaz, with having contained inflation and he said this was to

### KNESSET LINE-UP

Government: Likud 41, Labour 37, National Religious Party 34, Sephardic Torah Guardians 4, Yehud 3, Shinnar 3, Agudat Yisrael 2, Morasha 2, Onetz 1. Total 97.

Opposition: Mapam 6, Techia 5, Citizens Rights Movement 4, Communists 4, Progressive List for Peace 2, Kach 1, Tami 1. Total 23.

He followed by an assault.

He said the public's anticipation of measures was well founded. "We shall have to take some corrective measures to put the trend in the right direction", he said. "Fighting inflation is now the national

duty from all of us, and each in his own way will have to contribute his share."

Mr Modai, the fifth Likud Finance Minister since the Party gained office in 1977, said he will study carefully proposals prepared by officials in the ministry and will decide quickly which will be activated.

There were several ceremonies yesterday marking the handing over of ministries to new incumbents. Mr Peres took over from Mr Shamir in a brief simple ceremony, while the transfer of the Defence Ministry from Mr Arens to Mr Yitzhak Rabin was marked by military pomp.

Mr Rabin, Chief-of-Staff of the Defence Forces since the

Six-Day War, said in his speech that Israeli forces could be withdrawn from Lebanon in five or six months but the evacuation could begin only after security arrangements on the ground satisfied Israel's needs.

The Israeli media yesterday reflected some public uncertainty about the survival of the new Government. The Independent *Haaretz* said Mr Peres and Mr Shamir appeared to have reached an understanding that could suffice for several months but the disruption preceding the final signature suggested this understanding did not permeate to all members of the inner cabinet.

## Turks angry at US view on Armenia

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Tension between Ankara and Washington over two resolutions adopted by Congress blaming Turkey for the massacre of some 1.5 million Armenians deepened yesterday after the intervention of Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, who warned of long-term consequences.

The resolution was adopted by the US House of Representatives on Monday, designating April 24 as the "National Remembrance Day of man's inhumanity to man" and blaming Turkey for the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians during the First World War.

A similar resolution passed through the Senate foreign relations committee in which Turkey was again accused of the massacres and the destruction of the 2,500-year-old Armenian homeland. It had further called for a consciousness of the "documented massacres" in the conduct of US foreign policy so as to deter further genocides in the world.

Turkey already hard put to contain its resentment of the cuts written by the Congress into the administration's proposal for the supply of \$750m for military aid for next year, was



Mr Ozal: Warning to United States

particularly offended with such an open endorsement of the Armenian claims, as Ankara had been pointing at the "exemplary attitude of the US against international terrorism".

Ankara has been urging other Western states to show less sympathy for the Armenian claims to prevent further attacks on Turkish diplomats by the Armenians. So far 39 Turks have been killed by Armenians, claiming vengeance for the alleged massacres.

## Njonjo among officials purged by Kenya party

Three former Kenyan Cabinet ministers were yesterday expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) by the party's governing council meeting here (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

They include Mr Charles Njonjo, the former Attorney General and minister of Constitutional Affairs, who was accused last year of seeking to become president. A judicial inquiry recently concluded a lengthy hearing into the allegations against Mr Njonjo but its findings have not been announced.

The other former ministers are Mr Stanley Ochieng and Mr Geoffrey Karuki both former close associates of Mr Njonjo.

President Daniel arap Moi chaired yesterday's KANU council meeting, which was held in camera. Altogether 15 officials, including four former deputy ministers, were expelled.

## Salmonella drives out tourists

From Marsha de la Cal, Lisbon

An outbreak of salmonella poisoning and other stomach upsets which has affected 300 tourists on Portugal's coast around Albufeira since the beginning of last month has caused four operators in Sweden, Denmark and Finland to cancel flights to the Algarve.

A report submitted to the Ministry of Health in Lisbon on Wednesday said the causes of the outbreak were untreated drinking water and sea pollution caused by untreated sewage being dumped into the water near the beaches. An inquiry among the tourists showed that 60 per cent of them had been stricken with intestinal problems after arriving on the Algarve.

A water treatment station scheduled for completion last spring is still unfinished.

Portuguese authorities are very concerned about the cancellation of tours from Scandinavia. About 25,000 Swedish tourists visit the Algarve every year and another 10,000 come from Denmark. An estimated 12,500 hotel nights have been cancelled and one Algarve hotel owner Senhor Fernando Barata, said he stood to lose about \$300,000 by the end of October from Swedish cancellations alone.

Senhor Barata and Senhor Cabrita Neto, president of the Algarve hotel owners association, have visited Sweden and tried to convince the tour operators to change their minds, but were unsuccessful.

Senhor Cabrita Neto called on the Prime Minister, Senhor Mario Soares to discuss the cancellations and the sanitation problem. The Prime Minister promised a rapid solution to the situation.

## Russia says Reagan invited Gromyko

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko's forthcoming talks in Washington with President Reagan are the result of an American initiative, according to Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, the chief spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

He refused to say whether the Soviet Foreign Minister would be taking a new Soviet arms control initiative to the White House, saying that the agenda was a matter for Mr Reagan and Mr Gromyko.

The two men are to meet on September 28, after the United Nations General Assembly session in New York. The meeting will be President Reagan's first encounter with a senior Soviet leader, and may mark the beginning of a thaw, although there has been no softening of Moscow's anti-Reagan rhetoric. The meeting has still not been announced in the Soviet press.

Mr Lomeiko declined to comment on the future of Marshal Gromyko, the demoted Deputy Defence Minister, who is said by some sources to have been given command of one of five Soviet "theatres of war".

Mr Lomeiko said President Reagan had issued an invitation to Mr Gromyko, who had accepted. News of the proposed meeting first emerged when Mr Georgy Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, gave an interview to the NBC television *Today* programme in Moscow this week. NBC has been broadcasting its morning show every day from the Rossiya Hotel near Red Square.

The spokesman described suggestions that Mr Gromyko's visit would help Mr Reagan's chances of reelection as "speculation and conjecture". Asked why Mr Gromyko had accepted Mr Reagan's invitation despite a Soviet policy of unrelied hostility towards the Reagan Administration, Mr Lomeiko said it would "not be useful to comment".

He dismissed a statement on Thursday by Mr Robert McFarlane, Mr Reagan's National Security Adviser, that Soviet-American arms talks could be resumed "before too long".

Mr Lomeiko said he could add nothing to what had appeared in the Soviet press about the dismissal last week of Marshal Ogarkov, who had played a key role in arms control. Speculation ran high in Moscow yesterday about the marshal's fate, which has still not been made clear over a week after *Pravda* and *Red Star* said he was being transferred to "other work".

Some sources say the marshal suffered a heart attack and was removed for reasons of health, but others insist that he fell because of political manoeuvring and may be accused of "anti-party activities", in effect, a conspiracy to mount a coup against the leadership.

Usually well-informed sources added to the confusion yesterday by suggesting that Marshal Ogarkov would be given command of the fifth, or western theatre of war.

Mr Lomeiko said questions about the marshal should be addressed to the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Defence said it could not comment.

He also deflected questions about the state of health of President Chernenko, who is rumoured to have entered hospital again for observation after his brief reappearance in the Kremlin on September 5. He has not been seen since.

The briefing was called to discuss the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He berated an American correspondent for raising the case of Mrs Yelena Bonner, the wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, after the briefing had formally closed. Mrs Bonner is reported to be appealing against a sentence of five years internal exile.

## Britons die in Kharg Island raid by Iraq

Three young British divers were among six people killed during an Iraqi air attack off Iran's Kharg Island, the foreign office confirmed.

They were on board the German-owned supply vessel, *Spectra 21*, which was destroyed in the raid on Wednesday.

The dead Britons were named last night as David Boyd, Russell Fitzgerald and Gerald Rowntree, all in their twenties. They were employed by Wharton Williams Taylor of Aberdeen. Their addresses were not disclosed.

## Lorries block Italian frontier

Rome - About 600 lorries were yesterday reported to be blocking the Italo-Swiss frontier post at Chiasso, third most important entry point on Italy's northern border, in a protest by drivers against slow Italian procedures (John Earle writes).

Private cars were said to be getting through, though with difficulty. The blockade started on the Swiss side on Wednesday.

## Japan quake

Tokyo (Reuters) - At least 15 people were missing in landslides and flooding caused by an earthquake which shook wide areas of Japan yesterday. The epicentre was in western Nagano prefecture on the island of Honshu.

## Trial resumed

Ankara (Reuters) - The trial of 56 Turkish intellectuals accused of breaching martial law by drafting and signing a human rights petition in May resumed here.

## Canaries toll

La Gomera (Reuters) - The death toll in a five-day forest fire on La Gomera in the Canaries has risen to 19, local officials said.

## Army rules

Lima (AFP) - The Army has taken control of seven areas of Huancayo department and one of San Martin department in north-east Peru, as part of its campaign against Maoist guerrillas.

## Swiss first

Mrs Elisabeth Kopp, aged 48, who has taken the first step towards becoming the first woman member of the Swiss Federal Council (Cabinet) with her nomination by the Zurich branch of the Radical Democratic Party. The election is on October 2.

## Brady robbed

Moltrasio, Italy (AP) - Thieves looted the flat of the Irish footballer Liam Brady of Inter Milan in this Lake Como town. They stole jewels and other valuables worth about \$11,000 while he was playing in Ireland's 1-0 victory over the Soviet Union in Dublin on Wednesday.

## Chess delay

Moscow (Reuters) - Gary Kasparov postponed until Monday the third game in his World Chess Championship match against Anatoly Carпов, the title-holder. Each player may declare up to three postponements.

## Hurricane eases

Wilmington (AP) - Torrential rains pounded North Carolina as Hurricane Diana was downgraded to a tropical storm. Damage was estimated at \$25m (£19.8m).

## Turkish bomber

Istanbul (Reuters) - Bombs damaged four district offices of Turkey's ruling Motherland Party in Istanbul injuring one person. Other devices were defused at seven party offices.

## Flood damage

Dhaka (AP) - Floods have left about 300,000 homeless in Chapainawabganj district, in northern Bangladesh. The official death count in floods since mid-May stands at 1,073.

## Artistic envoys

Peking (Reuters) - A group of Soviet singers, musicians, and dancers are visiting China, the first performers from the Soviet Union for 19 years.

## Correction

Our report from Poland yesterday should have made it clear that it was the first Polish-bred Arab horses that Miss Patricia Linday introduced to the United States in 1961.

## Royal Navy to make a clean sweep

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy expects to complete its search for mines at the northern end of the Red Sea in the middle of October.

There have been suggestions that the five British minehunters and team of naval divers would end their operations towards the end of this month. This followed a United States Defence Department statement this week that its Sea Stallion helicopters searching for mines in other areas of the Red Sea were "winding down" and would probably complete their activities before October.

However, it is understood the Royal Navy is anxious to complete a very thorough search of the area allocated to it. Neither the Americans nor the British have found any mines that could have been planted at the same time as those which damaged at least 17 ships in a state of incidents up to mid-August.

Since no more incidents have been reported for about four weeks, there is a growing belief that all the mines may by now have detonated. One theory is that they may have had a time fuse to ensure detonation by about the middle of August, or became inert after that.

## Rama Rao fights back Strike call raises violence fear

From Michael Hamlyn, Hyderabad

Mr N. T. Rama Rao, the ousted Chief Minister of the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, yesterday made what may be his first big mistake in his campaign to be reinstated.

He issued plans to stage a general strike throughout the state today and a road and rail strike on Monday.

His followers insist both will be entirely peaceful, but such is inter-communal tension in the state that the risk of violence is high.

Twenty-one people have died in Hyderabad in clashes between Hindus and Muslims, and support for the rival chief ministers divides on communal grounds.

The Muslim community, led by the man just appointed as pro tem Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr S. S. Owasli, is supporting Mr N. Chandrababu Naidu, who supplanted Mr Rama Rao, the Bharatiya Janata party, which is backed by avowedly communalist Hindu organizations, is in Mr Rama Rao's camp.

The likelihood of violence immediately raises the possibility of the central government imposing presidential rule on the state, with what could be the justifiable excuse that law and order had broken down. It

## Rama Rao fights back

on Members of the Legislative Assembly supporting them.

As an example, Mr Rama Rao yesterday produced at a press conference one of his supporters who had allegedly been chased around town by hoodlums led by one of Mr Bhaskara Rao's new ministers, who was anxious to persuade him to change sides. He also described how another minister offered a supporter a ministerial post, plus 1m rupees (about \$70,000), if he could bring two colleagues over with him.

There is also a fear in the Rama Rao camp that the new Speaker may use his powers to have the police raid the film studios where the Legislative Assembly Members are lodged. First they were sequestered over the border, in Karnataka, and then in the studios.

"I have paraded them in front of the President; I have paraded them in front of the governor. Do I have to parade them in hell to prove my majority?" Mr Rama Rao said yesterday.

It may also expose Mr Rama Rao and his chief supporters to the possibility of arrest under the National Security Act, which would effectively put an end to his aspirations to be returned to power.

Mr Owasli has announced that the Assembly will not meet again for another week. This further annoyed Rama Rao supporters, who see it as a plot to enable the Bhaskara Rao forces to bring more pressure



# Conflicts of sound and vision

But it is much more likely that the BBC will look for an outside figure of importance, and one has already been presented: John Drummond, like Ponsonby a graduate of the Edinburgh Festival. It may be that the choice has already been made, but if not, one starts looking there, as John Manducall, head of the Royal Northern College who once planned music programmes for the BBC. In any case, the BBC has reaffirmed that a new Controller of Music will be sought, and the appointment will be watched with the highest interest in the musical world.

Japan has 155,000 troops in 13 divisions, 350 aircraft and 167 ships.

The lack of conscious effect-seeking was refreshing, even if the rough-hewn Scherzo with its tardy, blowzy brass entries had more of the Furry Dance than the Ländler about it. But in the slow movement, with its almost

getting the mix right. To promote a major series like this is very important indeed to the BBC; it is vital to keep the balance between the needs of the broadcast audience and that of the public coming through

his music wasn't in the Proms, and I said I thought there were now three main criteria: music of importance; very great music as opposed to minor pieces; and music of very great promise. Now of course I'm begging lots of questions there. But you have

own thing. We must have confidence in our taste." Ponsonby's taste - and, he insists, the taste of his musical colleagues at the BBC, though some would say that is an overrated influence - has ruled the Proms for more than a decade. There have been dissenting voices which have suggested that artistic planning of the season should be in one person's control for a far shorter period of time. At the end of 1986 Ponsonby turns sixty, and will retire from the BBC. How

are the Proms looking unfilled then? "The 1985 Proms are in very good shape. I can say that there will be a strong American strand in the planning, somewhat perversely you may feel in European Music Year, but there we are. There will be some Bach and Handel but we anticipate that everyone else will be doing them. The '86 Proms are there in skeleton at present. And there is just one date marked in for '87: Boulez and the National Youth Orchestra — my successor will inherit that."

The floods swept central parts of South Korea earlier this month and resulted in property losses. President Chun Doo-hwan said in late August he was ready to start trade and economic cooperation with the North and provide technical and material assistance to help

stage a quarter of a century after its Paris premiere, *The Devil and the Good Lord* is no more an international property now than it was then. Sartre claimed to have written it as a sequel to *Les Mains Sales* - projecting the dilemma of the bourgeois revolutionary back to the time of the Peasants' Revolt. But it

# RE

## Television

### need to dull th

people will be thin, however hard they try to prove otherwise.

And yet in a secular society something has to be granted quasi-religious reverence, and as a result physical health has become the most recent shibboleth. It was suggested last night that some 400 academic papers each year are written on

the subject of diet (a decade ago, only ten were written annually) and such obsession fuels programmes of this kind, which deal in manic detail with the properties of various foodstuffs. Too much salt, sugar and "saturated fat" is an indication of imminent death, it seems, but "fibre" may save us. This is the new wisdom or, rather, paternalism. But we must look beneath us to know if we have

## Radio

### estley corner

charm. But it also implied - however obliquely - that in the long lifetime which followed, he scribbled rather too much and too often. By so doing, did he weaken his reputation, finally rob himself of the accolade

How will Priestley fare at the hands of posterity? In sifting greatness the future invariably uses a finer sieve than the present, but it would be surprising if at least *The Good Companions* and the best of his plays did not endure.

As part of Radio 4's birthday-cum-in memoriam tribute to Priestley, new productions are being broadcast of his three time plays, starting last Saturday with *Dangerous Corner*, followed, this evening by *Time*

I remember, many years ago, reading *Dangerous Corner* for the first time, and on reaching the point where the play turns full circle and begins again, I felt a chill run down my spine and

the hairs rise on the back of my neck. It was - it still is - a moment of theatrical brilliance. But it is also a device, and having subsequently seen the play revived on stage and television, I had begun to

wonder whether it was anything other than a device. On radio, to my delight, it turned out to be much more: sharp, compelling, frighteningly intense.

Even though the dramatic structure of *Dangerous Corner* can only exist in an abstrac-

It was an aggravating feature of the "hasty assistance" that the money, which amounted to 20 per cent of Zimbabwe's foreign aid operations for the year, had been intended to help the hungry and needy suffering the acute shortage of food.

Almighty into a corner - first by practising absolute evil, and then by absolute good. When we first see him, encamped outside Worms, it is not with any political aim, but simply to exterminate its inhabitants for fun. "Through me" he says.

full grandeur and austerity of French classicism. When called for, brilliantly animated crowd scenes engulf the stage. Horror is always lurking just off stage, briefly revealed in the sight of a bleeding corpse on the top of a pole, and other realistically

variety are tremendous, but it is palpably the same man who first surveys us with a blood-chilling crocodile smile, and who finally takes over the rebel army by modestly asking if they will fight for him. "I'd rather die," protests one. "Die then."

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**"God disgusts himself".**  
There is undeniably a mechanical element in the first act, yielding moments of unintentional comedy such as the

**Irving Wardle**

time, of the three plays it is the one least concerned with the enigma of time itself. It is concerned, rather with lives, and with truth and with the





## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Bottled up pique

There's trouble at 'mill in the board room of Grimsby Town Football Club. Proposals made at the club's recent annual meeting were shouted down because of the small shareholders' vociferous resentment of some directors' drinking habits. Directors' hospitality, not just on match days, but on weekday lunchtimes as well, has become - in the words of one director - "a local scandal". In fact, in a single 12-month period certain directors and their guests got through 143 bottles of gin, 86 bottles of whisky, 61 of wine, 20 of brandy, 16 of Martini, three of vodka and two of Beacardi. "It's probably gone up since then", the director added. Ron Ramsden, another director, said at the meeting: "Some directors are using the boardroom like a free pub." To make more trouble, the accounts were not accepted at the meeting. Incidentally, Grimsby has rather a good football team these days.

### Horse reading

The Dyslexia Foundation is looking for people who think they can beat Jimmy Hill on horseback. The charity is holding a fund-raising race meeting at Sandown Park on November 2, and is looking for more participants in the "celebrity flat race". Lining up with Hill are Nelson Piquet (used to driving more than one horsepower, no, no), David Brown, the former England cricketer, Lucinda Green and Maureen Piggott, the eventing daughter of the long fella.

### Off-side

This is the way to start your rugby season with a bang. A young lad was making his first appearance for a major club's second string last week, and found himself involved in what rugby people call a "robust" match. This lad was giving his all, and when a ruck occurred he charged in like a run away tiger and trampled gleefully all over a grounded player. He was sent off for this. To his dismay, however, he discovered that his unfortunate victim was a member of his own side.

### Home and home

The FA Cup starts today - yes, today - and among the fixtures for the first qualifying round is the ultimate local derby: Hastings Town visit Hastings United - and the players must travel a distance of 10 yards to get there. The two grounds are adjacent, separated only by a narrow driveway. United, of the Southern League Premier division, are the favourites over Town, of the Sussex County League. However, as I remember being told last season, the Cup is a great leveller.

### No arm intended

What is amiss with Leicester City's hard-tackling stopper, Andy Feeley? Why does he always play with his arm wrapped in a prominent bandage? Does he suffer from a new and obscure sportsman's complaint? Not at all. The player has an uncompromising appearance, but has no wish to overdo it. So when the autumn and spring footballing fashions dictate the wearing of a short-sleeved shirt, on goes the Feeley bandage. Beneath it lurks a secret from his heady past: a tattoo, bearing the word "Kill". His manager, Gordon Milne, admits he has not looked at the tattoo "too closely". He added: "He had it done when he was a bit of a tearaway. But now he's seen the light, as it were, he's rather self-conscious about it."

### Paper money

After Diego Maradona's scintillating debut for Napoli, the crowds thronged around the ground for hours afterwards, waiting, believe it or not, for the newspapers to appear so they could read the journo's verdict on the new godling. That is funny enough, but one wonders how many newspapers were actually sold. For in Naples not every one wishes to buy a newspaper for 500 lira. For a mere 100 lira, you can hire a newspaper for a 10-minute read. The newspaper owner will then send back his unsold, though much-hired papers, and, operating on a sale-or-return deal, concludes a long and happy day in profit.

● Quote of the week: Phil Edmonds on his recall as an England cricketer: "The youthful arrogance has gone. I may still be arrogant, but at 33 I couldn't claim to be youthful."

### Never boring

Mike Bore - he of the gallant attempt to win all for Nottinghamshire this week - is, of course, a lapsed Yorkshireman, and one who, according to the current Yorkshire captain, David Bairstow, had "a positive genius" for getting on the wrong side of Geoffrey Boycott. At Middlesbrough in 1972, for example, Yorkshire had to lend Gloucestershire a fielder, and Bore was sent out to do the job. Boycott, then captain, was batting; when he was on 68 he hooked Procter and was caught - by Bore at long leg. Bairstow continues: "Instead of staying on the boundary and looking sheepish, in marched Bore with a great grin on his face to join the celebrating Gloucestershire fielders. When he got back to the dressing room, he found that his cricket captain had picked up Bore's cricket bag and thrown it into the opposition room." The story comes from Bairstow's forthcoming book, *A Yorkshire Diary*.

# A life measured out

T. S. Eliot's world has been shrouded in mystery. After a difficult search Peter Ackroyd discovered what he felt to be the poet's own voice



Eliot portrayed by Wyndham Lewis: search for the living figure

Perhaps I should begin with a confession: the first, and only, book I have ever stolen was T. S. Eliot's *Four Quartets*. It was a small blue paperback which I came across by chance in one of the smaller bookshops along the Charing Cross Road. I was then 12 years old, and can clearly remember sitting and staring at it, first in bewilderment and then in determination.

If I was going to be a poet (a vocation which 12-year-olds then favoured), I would have to understand these words and cadences. The figure behind them was remote, so remote that for me he need not have existed. But I am convinced that it was this childhood incident which led me to undertake 20 years later what seemed to be an impossible if not ridiculous enterprise. I decided to write the life of T. S. Eliot and, in so doing, place that bewildering poetry in the context from which it originally sprang.

The commission to do so had come quite unexpectedly, and I rushed towards it without any consideration of the possible difficulties in my way. In fact, I was not there aware of any such difficulties but my ignorance proved to be my strength. It was not a happy period. I half-expected the world (or at least that small part of it concerned with literary matters) to cheer me on my way; not at all. "You've put your head on the block this time, haven't you?" or "I'd wish you luck but you'll need more than luck" or "It could ruin you", were a few of the kinder comments I received.

It seemed that I was about to undertake a task equivalent to that of a stuntsman who carries a grand piano across a high-wire, with the vast abyss beneath him. I do not know much about stunts, but I imagine that only will and determination see them safely over to the other side.

I wrote to Mrs Eliot explaining my intentions; but, since she is bound by her husband's wishes that there should be no biography, she could offer me no help. Faber and Faber, Eliot's publishers, were charmingly oblivious to my pressing need to write such a book and they also declined to help. I then began writing to those who knew Eliot: many did not reply, and those who did tended to do so in a cool or non-committal fashion.

I had made it clear, in my letters, that I wished to write as serious and as scrupulous a biography as I was capable of, but it soon became clear to me that my attempt was being seen as nothing short of desecration - at best I was a misguided idiot, at worst a gossip. I was neither. I simply wanted to write an honest account of Eliot's life and, although I was not about to worship at his shrine, I was certainly not going to vandalise it. But how could I explain that to his friends and colleagues, if they would not see me?

It was at this point that I telephoned my agent and, with the lucidity born of despair, asked him, "How can I write a book without any material?" In the course of a long conversation in which he mentioned Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, and other luminous biographies, he said to me in effect, "Don't be a fool. You're still the best person to write this book. You'll find what you need." It was clear that I was not expected to turn back, just because I had seen a few hidden strews across my path, and the torment of the biographer (a subject under-employed in literary fiction) now filled me.

My next step was to ally such torments in the most appropriate place, the Reading Room of the British Museum. For six months I read everything even remotely connected with Eliot; I acquired that pallor which George Gissing ascribes to those "who live in the valley of the shadow of books".

It is difficult to wade through the volumes of Eliot scholarship which, when seen *en masse*, provoke grave doubts about the nature of academic life. Eliot became variously the Symbolist, the Christian, the Philosopher, the Septic, the Modernist and eventually, the Guru whose most fleeting remarks were analysed with a seriousness usually only applied to Holy Writ. The major problem was that they made Eliot seem so boring, a plaster image of a man around which various candles were being lit.

But then I began to read contemporary memoirs about the man himself, some of them in volume form, some of them hidden away in obscure publications. And a quite different Eliot emerged - a

young man, nervous, difficult, proud, exhibiting a kind of hypersensitivity which left him almost defenceless against the world. And there was another man - the bank clerk and later publisher, who fulfilled his obligations and arranged his tasks as if by so doing they might form a carapace in which he might hide. And then there was the older man - stooped, deathly pale, lit, unable or unwilling to derive much pleasure from his fame.

There was also the fourth man, who emerged after his second marriage to Valerie Fletcher; he became a joyful and optimistic septuagenarian who considered taking up dancing lessons. Where was the key to unlock all these doors, so that the various images might meet and, in that meeting, become the complete person?

Quite by chance I entered the Manuscript Room of the British Museum; out of curiosity I looked up the entry on Eliot and found there his correspondence with some friends, the Schiffs, which he had written during the early years of his

marriage to Vivien Haigh-Wood. For the first time I could hear his own voice - and it was the voice of a man both considerate to his friends and attentive towards his wife, and yet of one who felt himself to be fighting an unequal battle against circumstances. The contemporary memoirs which depicted a difficult and nervous young man suddenly began to cohere, for I had found their centre in Eliot himself.

I had previously ignored the possibility of finding such letters, believing them to be safely stowed away for the use of researchers in the next century (or even the one following that); but it was at this point that I decided to write to every university in England and America, asking them for information about any Eliot material which was contained in their archives. I expected very little, but the response was overwhelming.

From Texas, Princeton, New York, Yale, California, Cornell, Arkansas, Virginia, Maryland, and many other places, the answers came; yes, they did hold Eliot letters and documents, and I was quite at liberty to see them.

And so I travelled, using most of my relatively small advance in what had now become a personal quest for what Hugh Kenner has called "the invisible poet". What I discovered is now in my biography: the fact that I could not quote, even exactly paraphrase, the material which I uncovered mattered much less to me than the fact that I had, as it were, seen him at first hand and was able at last to turn him into a living figure - sometimes a baffling and bewildering one, but one in which I had found a coherence of personality and a consistency of aim.

It has been suggested to me that, because my biography is "unauthorized" it must therefore be at a disadvantage. I do not doubt that there are omissions, or that on occasions I have misinterpreted other people's memories, but I do not doubt, either, that this is the first coherent account of the man and his work. No biography can ever be "comprehensive", for the art of the biographer is necessarily inconclusive: the most important events in a man's life may be revealed to no one; the letters may be designed to conceal rather than to reveal certain matters; contemporary memoirs are of their nature unreliable.

The art of the biographer is, in that sense, one of interpretative scholarship - to avoid the fictional excesses which mark the biographies of native novelists, and to achieve the pale parade of facts which are sometimes forced to pass muster for a "life". During the 18 months of my research, I believe that I came to understand the man, and the forces that shaped him; and, by doing so, to lead myself and others back to the poetry with a finer perception of the crushing forces which formed it. If I have failed I am quite happy to lay my head on the block (academics make good executioners); if I have succeeded, I will have done something to bring the "invisible poet" into that light where he emerges as a more substantial, more complicated and more human figure than his admirers or critics seem to have understood.

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George Walden

## Cracks in the Soviet wall

Kremlinology is a dismal science. Like economics, it can be highly inexact and tediously frustrating. But it is also highly necessary. Just how necessary is shown by the quite unexpected disappearance of a very senior, powerful and able Soviet military leader - the Chief of Staff and deputy minister of defence, Marshal Ogarkov.

Kremlin-watching should be an applied science as well. We need to know not just what is happening, but what it means for the West, and what we should do about it. The reshuffling of Nikolai Ogarkov refocuses attention on questions close to the heart of our whole political strategy. Who is in charge of the Soviet Union - the Army or the Party? And are Soviet policies coalescing into an immobile, introverted, and militaristic mould, with all that this would imply for the West?

Sovietology has its scholastics too. But the best of the breed make the Russians more, rather than less, scrutable: not at Moscow's problems as to distance from our own, and the Russians do not always think about them in entirely alien ways. In Ogarkov's case, the evidence is sparse, even the CIA is apparently puzzled. But it is reasonable to suppose that his vertical exit reflects a number of strains on the Soviet defence resources, between civilian and military priorities, and among contenders for the succession to Chernenko at a time of high levels of East-West static.

Soviet defence expenditure is colossal and unjustified by any corresponding threat. Moscow has not skimped either on tanks or SS20s. Yet the military frequently asks for even more. The phenomenon is not unknown in the West. But the proportion of GNP involved is far higher there than here, and the budgetary stresses in a country whose economic constraints are systematic, rather than cyclical, are considerable. These stresses are not eased by the advent of new technology. Like General Rogers of Nato, though for rather different reasons, Ogarkov is said to have wanted less nuclear and more advanced, conventional weaponry. Emerging technology comes expensive in both East and West. Inter-service rivalries, also not unknown in Russia, must add to the combustible potential of the situation.

As the senior professional soldier, impatient to slip into the shoes of his civilian boss Marshal Ustinov, and thence into the Politburo, Ogarkov seems to have pushed his case and himself indecently hard. But the Politburo itself, always alert to "Bolshevikism", appears to have got into a conventional pre-emptive strike before Chernenko goes.

What does this mean for our understanding of Soviet policy? Firstly, it would further undermine the convenient but simplistic view of the Soviet Union as to all intents and purposes a militaristic oligarchy with super-human powers and sub-human motivations. Whatever the truth behind Ogarkov's demotion, it hardly seems a sop to the military. For Nato important implications could be involved. It is tempting to argue that if the Ogarkov affair

reflects the pressures on Soviet resource allocations, so much the better: the logic for the West can only be to up the arms stakes further, and squeeze the Soviet military till its pips squeak.

Superficially, such a strategy has a number of attractions: it is simple, politically virile, and apparently effective. In the longer term, it might induce the Russians to negotiate more seriously, ease them out of Afghanistan, and promote a more sober and amenable generation of Soviet leaders. In practice, leaving aside the effects on the western taxpayer, US interest rates, and Third World debt, this would be a high-risk policy with diminishing returns. Turning the screw also means raising the temperature. To the extent that it works, it has already been done, not least by Nato's response to the SS20s. Reagan has made his point.

The Ogarkov episode is significant in other ways. Until very recently, conventional wisdom had it that the Soviet Union had retired, sullen and resentful, into its shell. Now we have been reminded that there are explosive tensions beneath the carapace. With current leaders in their seventies, and the next generation in their fifties, the regime suffers from a unique combination of senescence and growing pains.

Meanwhile, the economic conflicts sharpen, and Soviet "allies" look less dependable. The tentative efforts of the East Germans - of all people - to assert themselves mark a watershed in the evolution of the Soviet empire and Central Europe. To quote a favourite Soviet platitude, "life itself" will not wait, either for the next American administration or for the Soviet leadership. Things are moving, because they cannot stand still. The Ogarkov incident reflects this as clearly as Moscow's sensible decision to agree to a meeting between Reagan and Gromyko. Immobilism is not a serious option for either side.

The truth about Ogarkov will eventually emerge, or be leaked. But already the affair suggests a number of policy lessons for the West. The first is that it is as wrong to underestimate an adversary's weaknesses, as it is his strengths. Soviet policies do not emerge fully formed, like Venus from the sea, but are made by men with differing priorities, perspectives and ambitions. Secondly, it reminds us of the fallibility of our interpretation of Soviet events - itself a reason for caution.

Finally it encourages us not to give up hope of slowly shifting the Russians, by coolly persistent policies, not towards a new resolute mirage of détente, but to a more stable and secure relationship in which the West does not feel obliged to make all the running.

The alternative - an endless arms race - "not only inhibits the economic and social development of all countries, but places mankind on the brink of nuclear war". Thus said Marshal Ogarkov in *Izvestia* exactly one year ago. Even the Soviet military sometimes has to face facts.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Roy Strong

## Moves of fantasy and brilliance

Sir Frederick Ashton will be 80 on Monday. Few people in the arts in this country can have given so many so much pleasure and delight. It seems only a short time ago that there was the great gala at Covent Garden when he retired as director of the Royal Ballet. Even then the roll call of his ballets projected on to a front cloth seemed never ending. It was an event when those of a younger generation saw brief snapshots recreated from his earlier works, such as Margot Fonteyn in *The Wise Virgins*, a ballet that has long since vanished from the repertory.

Like so many, one was first aware of Ashton's work in the post-war era when what was to become our Royal Ballet moved to Covent Garden. That was a period when every year produced its new fresh crop of books of photographs of the productions and of the dancers, then presented as cult figures in a way that was to be abandoned in the 1960s.

In these publications there would always be a photograph of Ashton, usually amid a clutter of Edwardiana, stretching up his profile towards a sepia print of Queen Alexandra in a silver frame. The portrait photographs of Ashton would indeed make a study in themselves right down to the recent panoramas of him seated in his topiary garden. This, carefully composed public persona is, of course, an essential aspect of the man.

So too are his abilities as a wit and courtesier. Few people can excel him at mimicry and mime. It is the movement of his hands and fingers that most stick in my mind.

Over a decade ago I remember pointing that out to the formidable Mrs Ian Fleming at one of the gatherings over which she presided with an apparently permanent look of disapproval. David Hockney was there and I suggested what a marvellous sitter Ashton would make. One of those drawings is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Ashton's social accomplishments make him an avid observer of *le monde* with a facility to pinpoint character in a few words and a wave of the hand. No one can rival his ability to tell a member of the Royal Family how, in the past, she would

have descended in a cloud machine to dance a ballet, or describe Gertrude Lawrence making an entrance, or offer to give the present Lady Dufferin lessons in how to manipulate her train as a marchioness. All this is allied to a droll *longueur* that is difficult to reconcile with such an abundance of work.

Ashton is a master of the mask and the face, for behind the former lurks the latter which alone can explain the potency of his creations. They stem from wide reading, a deep feeling for the movement of the passions and an eagle eye for the follies and foibles of mankind.

These qualities are aligned to a typically British use of the romantic and modernist modes not as two opposites but as twin aspects of the same thing. Such a dialogue with styles in the arts which imports from the mainland as old as England. The adoption of the new wave is always piecemeal or layered on to the native tradition, like a palladian window on to an Elizabethan manor house.

That touches on the essential Englishness of Ashton, which is not true of his successor, Macmillan. One feels, for instance, as though his *Sleeping Beauty* descended to us from Tzarist Russia and Diaghilev via the court masques of Stuart England. A ballet, like *The Dream*, draws on layers of allusion from Shakespeare to Victorian romanticism to the native feeling for natural phenomena and liking for rich Hogarthian humour. *Facade*, in retrospect, becomes the expression of the ethos of a period, the dance equivalent of E. F. Benson's magnificent *Lucia*. This richness explains why such ballets have taken on the status of classics.

It is, however, the *great pay de deux* that haunt the imagination. They are always placed at the true heart of his ballets, and provide the supreme moment when it seems as though a wand had been waved and time stood still as on Oberon and Titania or Natalia Petrovna and Beliaev dance. All around one senses the audience catch its breath in sheer wonder. What greater legacy could one man's genius give us? Sir Roy Strong is Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

### Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Hongkong back after all, and signed it over to Ken Lo. But the uncertainty draws immediate attention to one of the many aspects of the matter that the Foreign Office would much rather is not discussed: the impossibility of dealing in a rational manner with a state run on lines that do not provide for any kind of predictable political continuity, because its leaders have no legitimacy other than that provided by the force they can deploy to keep their own subjects docile.

Still, let us assume, lest the argument should die right here, that the men who are ruling China in 1997 will have the same attitude to Hongkong as is held by its rulers today. (Whatever, incidentally, that might be; another of the dream-ballets being staged by the Foreign Office consists of the assumption that the people they are dealing with mean what they say.)

Then everything is tickety-boo, hunky-dory and ooh-cum-spiff. Well, only if Sir Geoffrey will answer one more question that his department would consider in the most deplorable taste (and for good measure inopportune): what communist country does he know which, having incorporated within its borders some five million people of another country who have previously been used to freedom of speech, worship, political association, travel and economic activity (to name but a few) has permitted such conditions to prevail for one year, never mind 50?

So powerful is the air of a dream which suffuses the whole business that two perfectly sensible academics (Professor Robert Skidelsky and Mr Felix Patrice) were having a conversation with a giraffe on this very page only recently, solemnly putting forward more "guarantees" and "restraints" and "inalienable rights" and "ways of ensuring that the agreement will stick". What the giraffe said, history does not reveal, but what I say can be put in the form of another question: what can Britain do, and what do Professor Skidelsky and Mr Patrice think Britain should do, if the Chinese break every one of the treaty conditions three days after the lease reverts to China?

We know what the Foreign Office

(whoever is in charge of it by then) will say: "Goodness gracious whoever would have thought it, it all goes to show, well I never, upon my word, fancy that, what a turnup for the book, the Minister of State is as sick as a parrot, and HMG cannot, or more precisely can and will, stand idly by."

Very well, then, what would I suggest that the British Government could and should do when the Chinese take over Hongkong and tear up Sir Geoffrey's agreement? The answer is that I do not suggest that the British Government could or should do anything at all. But that is why the British Government should start doing something the moment the agreement is signed (which I take it will be within the next few months, if not weeks). And what the British Government could and should start doing is to organize, in concert with all the countries of the world which live in freedom and profess to love it, a gigantic rescue plan to be put into operation immediately rather than the evening before power is transferred, and by means of such a plan ensure that all those citizens of Hongkong who do not want to live under communism are provided with a means of leaving the place, and settling elsewhere.

There are roughly five million people in Hongkong. Some of them - many, perhaps - will conclude that they can survive and even thrive after the British leave; others, the older ones predominantly, will feel that the upheaval involved in leaving is too great for them to face. A few will actually welcome communism. (Only a handful will believe the assurances given to them by China's rulers, and absolutely none will believe anything at all said by the British Foreign Office.)

Let us suppose that that leaves three million. If, but only if, the resettlement operation starts soon after the surrender terms are signed, a dozen years will be ample to complete it. And Britain, as the nation responsible for the people of Hongkong, must take the first steps, in convening an international conference that will be charged with drawing up the plan, building the organization and above all establishing the numbers that each country will take.

There are roughly 40 countries in the world which could be described as free: some of them are only dubiously so, though even those are a good deal freer than China. But, odd though it may seem, the principle at the heart of this question is not freedom: the point of counting free countries is that they are probably the only ones which could be successfully invited to take a quota of Hongkong refugees. The case turns on something other than freedom, though obviously most of those who leave will do so in search of it. What lies at the foundations of this extraordinary and unique event is the principle that it would be wrong, monstrously, unforgivably and criminally wrong, to hand millions of people over to a totalitarian state against their will and without enabling them to refuse to be thus handed over.

Does that last sentence start the hair prickling on the back of your neck? It should, for your feeling that you have been here before is quite justified. Nikolai Tolstoy's *Victims of Yalta* and Nicholas Bethell's *The Last Secret* told the terrible story of how the British Foreign Office, at the end of the last war, rounded up, using lies, trickery and force, something like a million men, women and children, and sent them to the Soviet Union to die in Stalin's extermination camps. I am not suggesting that the Chinese rulers will murder the entire population of Hongkong (though if by 1997 there is a new Mao on the Chinese throne it would be a trifle compared to the numbers Mao did to death, and we must anyway remember that something like two million of the people of Hongkong got there as refugees from China); but the bloody precedent ought to be kept in mind, not only by us but by the Foreign Office as well.

I repeat: the British Government have no alternative to drawing up an agreement with the Chinese for the orderly handover of Hongkong, in return for promises that the rights and way of life of its inhabitants will be respected. I do not even think they should be rebuffed for pretending to believe their own assurances on the matter. But if they continue to behave as though they believe them, and thus leave the people of Hongkong to an unknown, but potentially terrible fate, they should not, and will not, be forgiven.

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## A CLAIM MADE OUT

A year ago Sir Keith Joseph bowled a question or two at the University Grants Committee. They arrived just as the universities were beginning to pick themselves up after being hit by a 10 per cent cut in real income over three years from 1981. They were the sort of questions suited to a climate of resource constraint. They were further prompted by the education department's projections of a dip in demand for higher education in the early 1990s commensurate with a fall in the size of the relevant age group - projections that have since been revised after being shown to have made too little allowance for trends acting to enlarge the "participation rate".

How would the universities feel about an annual one per cent reduction in real income for the rest of the decade? Or two per cent? What was the scope for funding from private sources? And so on. Since then the Government has published an expenditure white paper which, on the reasonable expectation that the pay assumptions built in to it are no better guide to what happens than previous ones, gives the universities a further average annual reduction in real income of 1.5 per cent till 1986-87.

The UGC sounded out the universities on these and other matters, digested their replies, and have now sent Sir Keith his answer. The National Advisory Board for local authority controlled higher education had been asked to undertake a similar review. It too reports. NAB was established only two years ago.

In reply to Sir Keith's question and the Treasury's expenditure targets the two bodies go back to square one, which for present purposes is the Robbins report of 1963. They make a vigorous reassertion of the value of higher education to the persons undergoing it and to society in general. They fire on all four Robbins cylinders: the imparting of intellectual skills, development of general powers of the mind, advancement of learning (research), and the cultivation and transmission of a common culture. To this they

would add a fifth: continuing education, whether in the form of vocational refresher courses, or for reorientation or the development of new skills. It is the pace of technological and social change that gives continuing education a claim to be included - and the contribution it could make to easing transitional unemployment.

Another gloss is put on Robbins. Its famous axiom of access would now read that places in higher education should be provided for all who are able to benefit from them and wish to do so (instead of all who are qualified to pursue them and...). The amendment is of no immediate significance but would assume importance when the number of candidates possessing the present required examination scores falls away temporarily in the next decade. It puts the subjective in place of the objective, and is too lightly argued in these reports to be accepted as an obvious improvement.

This insistence on the value to society of what the universities and colleges do should hardly have been necessary. But it has been made necessary by the financial policies pursued by the Government in relation to higher education. The contribution to economic growth and a competitive economy coming from that quarter in the form of trained manpower and research (to put it no higher) has been undervalued in deed by the present government, which now rushes forward with sticking-plaster schemes in the area of information technology.

The active relationship between expanding higher education (developing transferable intellectual skills - the ability to analyse, identify, synthesise, clarify, calculate, and communicate in familiarity with the basic concepts of a family of sciences or intellectual disciplines) and an innovative economy and society is a matter of judgment rather than demonstration. But the judgment sits with common sense, and it contradicts the Government's order of priorities.

To minds attuned to the

output of think tanks and institutes of radical thought these reports, especially the UGC's, may seem slumbrous. The UGC sees no virtue in shorter or more intensive degree courses. It does not see major financial savings coming from new teaching technologies or distance learning, welcome as they are for other reasons. It is happy with the binary system. It sees funding from private sources as being worth exploiting but as remaining at the margin: contract work can be expanded only so far before it introduces a wrong bias into the activities of an institution; if the Government wants an approach to transatlantic levels of private donation it will have to introduce transatlantic tax concessions.

If a review was required that went more freely and deeply into the pros and cons of recasting the system, the Government should have chosen the royal commission road, to which it is antipathetic. As it is, the UGC and NAB, primarily practitioners, have done their job well, which is to look not uncritically at the condition of their clients and advise as to their needs and development "to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs". For its part the UGC, by the force and clarity with which it has stated the universities' needs and related them to national needs, will have repaired its reputation as an independent body standing between the universities and departments of state. Nor can it be accused of irresponsibility towards the general public objective of the containment of public expenditure.

Its minimal requirement is for truly level funding until the end of the decade, with some increase in student numbers included. That coincides with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's overall objective of a constant total of public expenditure. Within the total some categories of expenditure will expand and some shrink. The claim made on behalf of higher education is that it should at least not shrink. It is expenditure not on welfare but investment, and investment of the potentially most rewarding kind of all. The claim is made out.

## AIRBUS ON THE RUNWAY

The agreement between Pan American World Airways and Airbus Industrie, the French-based European aircraft consortium in which British Aerospace owns a fifth, looks like a breakthrough for the European effort to form a real competitor for Boeing in the airliner construction business. It is not settled. There are many details to be negotiated before PanAm's letter of intent for \$1 billion worth of three types of aircraft and \$1 billion worth of options are converted into contractual orders. There are question marks over who, including perhaps the British taxpayer, will actually finance all this hardware. But if the orders materialize, Airbus Industrie will have made a big stride, albeit at the competitive prices required in this cut-throat business, towards achieving the volume of orders needed to cover development overheads and establish the credibility of its products against American dominance.

The orders would safeguard the jobs of more than 3,000 British craftsmen and engineers and give Rolls-Royce, which has a 30 per cent share in another international consortium, an opportunity to compete with Franco-American rivals for the engine contract.

That is not to say that the Airbus projects are economic. Still less does it mean that the British taxpayer will ever receive a return on the £250m recently advanced, with proper reluctance, by Mr Norman Tebbit to help the launch costs of the A 320, the new continental airliner at the heart of the PanAm deal.

Planners, like the great civil engineering contractors, are a special breed combining tough day-to-day realism, ruthless fighting and a romantic vision. They also seem inextricably tied up with government, either through defence work or development aid for civil projects - hence Mr Tony Benn's tidy but ill-conceived nationalization episode.

Their economics and accounting are even harder to grapple with, involving billions in pre-production overheads and decades before the outcome of a new

aircraft project can be fully assessed.

The risks are enormous. On some calculations, even Boeing, the most successful firm, has made good profits on only two commercial types and has still to earn an overall return on one model that has sold more than a thousand aircraft. The Airbus Industrie consortium, an ill-fated multi-national, multi-lingual, multi-tiered product of French dirigisme, does not even have to file proper accounts and on paper has even less chance of providing profits for its sub-contractor shareholders or supporting governments.

Indeed, the economics are so tough that a recent analysis of British Aerospace by Mr Kerron Bhattacharya suggested the company's value would be doubled if it were shorn of its civil aircraft business. Airbus Industrie may have to sell 600 of the A 320 before the project makes money. The PanAm deal, including options, will bring putative sales above 100, but oil prices could have a dramatic effect on the future of this advanced fuel-efficient craft.

The point about reflexes is that they are, on the whole, life-preserving: the general public's natural suspicion of nuclear energy, in all its manifestations, is likely to prove in the long run to be far more trustworthy than the arguments of a few interested parties in government and the energy industry.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HUNTINGFORD,  
16 Noel Road, NI,  
10 September.

## THE COCA AND THE POPPY

A shrub related to the geranium, the coca plant of the Andes was first enlisted in the service of medicine exactly a hundred years ago by the ophthalmic surgeon Carl Koller. He saw that its extract, cocaine, could be used to induce local anaesthesia, and thus for the first time make painless surgery possible without the hazards of rendering the patient unconscious. Today cocaine has largely been superseded by synthetic substitutes which carry no risk of addiction. But its medical use soon gave rise to a thriving legitimate trade, and the plant was introduced into many other countries.

Even without Koller's discovery it is possible that the use of cocaine as a stimulant and hallucinogen would have spread much as it did. It already had a restricted allure in scientific circles (Sigmund Freud and Sherlock Holmes had both tried it before 1884), and a glamour of novelty that opium had long lost.

Today it is cheaper and more plentiful than ever before. It is reported to be not much more expensive than heroin, even though the latter has become very much cheaper and more plentiful on the black market in the past two or three years. The network of supply appears to be

spreading into areas where hard drug addiction has never been a serious problem before. These developments threaten to create a surge of public alarm similar to the one which arose in the late 1960s, when the actual cause for concern was far less.

The dangers are perfectly real - the mortality rate alone among British heroin addicts is about 20 times the average for their age-group - but a public scare would not be helpful. Moralizers, politicians and sensation-seekers are already beginning to see the possibilities of playing on anxieties. But to cast an unduly lurid light on the problem tends to induce hysterical reactions, and by conferring a kind of glamour on addiction can actually make drugs more fascinating to some people at risk. Too many factors lie behind the present epidemic.

for sweeping accusations and sweeping panaceas to be worthwhile. The vulnerability of our society may in part be due, as variously alleged, to the rise in unemployment, the weakening of family ties, or a less intense inculcation of an ethic of responsibility. But practical measures to combat the outbreak are likely to be of a more specific nature.

Supply factors on the other

side of the world probably have more to do with the present problem than any domestic influences. There is clearly a need for more effective measures to catch consignments as they enter the country. Only international pressure, and assistance, can encourage supplying countries to replace the coca and the poppy with other crops from which a living can be made. Measures to allow the seizure of the profits of convicted dealers where possible may help to reduce the profitability of the trade - though a trade as lucrative and highly-organized as this is tenacious once established.

As for the addicts themselves, the right balance between penal and rehabilitative action is hard to strike. Rehabilitation is at best a slow process involving many setbacks and requiring much support - for even if physical dependence is cured, the underlying vulnerability of personality is likely to remain. Skilled, patient and accessible support is needed. A public attitude of revulsion which obstructs the provision of help and drives the recovering addict into a role of pariah may only encourage the growth of a separate and self-sustaining drug-culture, as an endemic rather than an epidemic social evil.

## Small firms the key to more jobs

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for North West Surrey (Conservative)

Sir, If any of your readers had any doubts about the wisdom of Mr Prime Minister's appointment of Mr David Young to the Cabinet, such doubts surely would have been swept aside by his first interview reported in *The Times* on September 12. For Mr Young's belief that "small businesses are the key to jobs for all" and his criticism of "the country's inability 20 years ago to establish small businesses employing one or two people which could today be employing hundreds" show his clear understanding of a true free market economy.

For too long it has been the big battalions who got their views through to Government; today is the day of the smaller firm and it will hearten them to have the ear of the newest member of the Cabinet.

In the end, though, it is needs not words that count. Though much has been done over the last five years to ease the lot of the entrepreneur, the climate in Britain for the small businessman is not good. In the recent Economist Intelligence Unit study the UK ranked ninth out of the ten EEC countries in an assessment of national climate for smaller firms. The obstacles and burdens are still daunting for the man wishing to start a business.

Too often, for the growing firm it is hard to raise long-term credit on reasonable terms. As a result viable projects for expansion never get off the ground.

In too many ways - which I am sure Mr Young will want to deal with - the "playing field" in Britain is tilted damagingly against small business.

Government must act to level off the "playing field" by discriminating in favour of the smaller growing firm. There could be no better way of operating the key to new jobs in Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL GRYLLS,  
House of Commons,  
September 14.

## 'Misery' in Scunthorpe

From Mr M. Upham

Sir, Mr Richard Hickmet, MP (September 5) may be interested to know that the risk to Scunthorpe jobs and "economic misery" in the town did not start during the months of the miners' dispute.

To be specific, Scunthorpe's problems began in 1979 with the election of a Conservative government determined to reduce the size of the steel industry. Before that date Scunthorpe was known for its labour shortages. In that year a Nedo study vindicated production manning levels at the main steel plant. Since that time 11,000 BSC jobs have disappeared from the town. 2,800 of them in the closure of the Normanby Park works which his Conservative predecessor, Mr Michael Brown, enthusiastically supported.

As for "economic misery" in the town, another major cause of that is the displacement of proper BSC jobs by privatised employment for contractors at considerably lower rates of pay. This of course is directly traceable to government policy.

These facts put Mr Hickmet's new concern for Scunthorpe unemployment in its proper context as well as his transparent attempt to pose as the steelworkers' friend.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN UPHAM,  
Research Officer,  
The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,  
Swinton House,  
324 Gray's Inn Road, WC1,  
September 6.

## Mont Louis dangers

From Mr John Huntingford

Sir, The Chairman and Chief Executive of British Nuclear Fuels (September 10) takes "the media, some official bodies and at least one trade union" to task for demonstrating Pavlovian conditioned reflex to the word "radioactivity".

The point about reflexes is that they are, on the whole, life-preserving: the general public's natural suspicion of nuclear energy, in all its manifestations, is likely to prove in the long run to be far more trustworthy than the arguments of a few interested parties in government and the energy industry.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HUNTINGFORD,  
16 Noel Road, NI,  
10 September.

## Soviet sea power

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, I would hesitate to dispute Colonel Draper's interpretation of the 1936 Montreux Convention (September 6) were it not that earlier statements by Foreign Office Ministers make it clear that the British Government has not so far shared his views.

Thus, on October 7, 1976, the FCO Minister of State in the House of Lords, answering the question, "Do the Government accept that the Soviet Government did in fact pass an aircraft carrier through the Bosphorus and, if so, do they agree that that was in contravention of the Montreux Convention?", said unambiguously: "My Lords, the answer to both questions is yes." That this was indeed the Government's considered view was confirmed in a written answer dated November 11, 1977.

To take Colonel Draper's points in order:

1. The text (articles 10, 11 and 12 and annex 2B) enumerates the warships which may, observing certain conditions, transit the Straits; aircraft carriers, which are

## Cause and effects of acid rain

From Professor Kenneth Mellanby

Sir, Air pollution caused by industry, domestic heating and power generation is indeed a serious problem, and we all wish to reduce its effects. Your leading article ("An acid report", September 7) sums up the situation admirably and rightly urges caution in adopting drastic measures which may prove ineffective, as we have only limited resources to spend on pollution control.

The letter today (September 11) from Mr Michael Liggins, chairman of the Bow Group, urges action which he admits may be useless (and costly) apparently in an attempt to impress the people of this country and show our goodwill to the rest of Europe.

The great difficulty many people have in understanding the problem of air pollution (and "acid rain") is that the facts of the situation are so often misunderstood or misrepresented.

Mr Liggins writes "meanwhile all over Europe trees are withering, fish are dying and stonework is crumbling".

This is in part true, but we need to know how much of this damage is caused by sulphur dioxide from British power stations, and what results a reduction in their output would have in different countries.

British sulphur is indeed deposited in Scandinavia, even if the results may not be fully understood, but comparatively little travels "all over Europe", so it does not contribute to damage to German trees and lakes. We must restrict our argument to the consideration of the actual sites to which particular pollutants travel.

Contrary to common belief, we in Britain have rather a good record in controlling air pollution, particularly when real damage from that pollution is clearly demonstrated. In the last 30 years our cities have all become much cleaner, human health has improved, plants flourish where previously they died (including

unfortunately, the fungus parasite which once more causes black spot disease on urban roses) and damage to our buildings has been greatly reduced.

However, much still remains to be done. Only in comparatively recent years have we recognised that the air pollutants, particularly sulphur dioxide, though diluted to levels which are quite harmless (and which may even be beneficial to crops on sulphur-deficient soils) may be transformed by the atmosphere as they travel hundreds or even thousands of miles. They then produce rain which may have no direct harmful effects on animals and plants but which, in susceptible areas with suitable geology may acidify freshwater and produce toxic levels of metals which may kill fish.

This damage is reported from Scandinavia and parts of Scotland. It is not directly correlated with the output from power stations. Since 1970 the sulphur dioxide emitted in Britain has decreased by more than a third, yet increased damage in Norway and Sweden is reported.

There are good reasons to suggest that the rate of chemical change in the air travelling north from Britain is more important than the actual level of sulphur dioxide, and that decreased output could have little or no effect. This is the problem which needs most urgently to be solved.

The Friends of the Earth (September 11) recommend economy to reduce energy-induced air pollution. The Watt Committee has also shown that fuel economies without a loss of efficiency are possible. However, we must not forget that such economies may have adverse effects. Had coal consumption (with probably increased pollution) kept up with the forecasts of 10 years ago, we would probably not have had a coal strike.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH MELLANBY,  
The Watt Committee on Energy Ltd,  
18 Adam Street, WC2,  
September 11.

## Liberation theology

From Dr A. J. Black

Sir, As a Roman Catholic who believes that liberation theology is, in the main, one of the chief public works of the Holy Spirit in the latter 20th century, may I make these points:

1. Jesus was profoundly concerned with liberation from disease, hunger and other "material" evils, seeing in them a primary manifestation of Satan.
2. With Marx, as with any other thinker (e.g., Darwin, Hume), one should distinguish the good and true from the bad and false; to do so is an imperative of conscience.
3. Around AD 313 the Church hierarchy abandoned the Christian tradition of pacifism for foreign wars. It can hardly be said that Christianity teaches non-violence as an absolute principle, e.g., against Nazism. But violence is, certainly, always liable to have dangerous side effects.
4. "Politics" may mean day-to-day power struggles, from which clergy should seek to abstain. But it may

also mean pursuit of justice, planning and acting for an environment consonant with the human dignity - e.g., replacement of landlordism and exploitation by certain foreign firms, with self-help, cooperative economics, so that things like water supply are publicly, not privately owned.

5. If clergy from CAD 800 to £1300 had not concerned themselves with politics in the latter sense, with social and economic issues, in a manner not wholly dissimilar from what is happening today in Latin America, European civilization as we know it would not exist.
  6. The evils suffered today by the people of Poland are not as great as those suffered by the people of several Latin-American countries.
  7. The Vatican's present stand against liberation theology is itself, in its effects if not its motives (and, I suspect, in both), a profoundly political act.
- Yours faithfully,  
A. J. BLACK,  
University of Dundee,  
Department of Political Science,  
Dundee,  
September 7.

## William Walton Trust

From Lady Walton

Sir, On May 30, 1984, the William Walton Trust was established as a charitable trust in the UK. This trust will eventually receive the proceeds of Sir William's estate.

Its principal aims are to promote public education in the art of music and particularly the study, public performance and recordings of Walton's works.

My co-trustees and I also plan to establish a museum of Walton memorabilia. Therefore we are anxious to trace the whereabouts of any original Walton scores, letters, or other items of interest and I would be most grateful to any of your readers for any information as to where such are to be found or might be discovered.

Yours sincerely,  
SUSAN WALTON,  
La Mortella,  
80073 Forio D'Ischia,  
Italy.

## Corsini archive

From Mr B. S. Smith

Sir, Your report (September 5) of the auction on behalf of a European nobleman of the sixteenth-century correspondence of the Corsini family, merchants in the City of London, draws attention to the conflict of interests between scholars anxious to preserve historical

evidence and owners of private papers seeking to sell them at the highest market price. The interests are, however, not irreconcilable.

Owners cannot be prevented from selling their private papers without the introduction of formal restrictions upon sales which in this country have been found unacceptable or impracticable. But much else has been achieved towards giving our libraries and record offices a realistic opportunity to buy important historical papers for the nation. On the one hand, capital tax concessions are designed to encourage owners to place their papers in British institutions of their choice, where their character as heirlooms and historical archives will be retained. On the other, the availability of government purchase funds and grants has enabled archivists and keepers of manuscripts successfully to secure many such collections.

Failures in this respect should not therefore be thought to result solely from want of public funds. Among contributing factors the attractive terms which owners may be offered for the purchase of historical papers by public institutions may still be insufficiently appreciated.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN S. SMITH, Secretary,  
The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts,  
Quality House,  
Quality Court,  
Chancery Lane, WC2,  
September 10.

Western Governments had given little thought to Kiev's exit, which seems to have taken them by surprise. With the new, unmistakable, aircraft carrier not due out for some years, there is plenty of warning. Does the Government intend to propose to accept the 1976 Soviet interpretation of the Montreux Convention, which would turn the Black Sea into something of a closed, "regional", sea? And if so what would be the implication for other international texts? And indeed for other seas?

Yours etc,  
ELIZABETH YOUNG,  
100 Bayswater Road,  
September 11.

## Care of elderly in the home

From Mrs G. D. Mapleson

Sir, Over the last two years, I have been having some correspondence with the DHSS and MPs in an effort to secure the extension of the invalid care allowance (ICA) to married women - a humble measure which would give some financial help to all people who nurse their elderly/handicapped relatives in their own homes. This little personal campaign was born from the distressing experience of nursing my own two nonagenarian parents.

Predictably the Under Secretary replied that while he was sympathetic, it was "one of competing priorities that would be considered when funds were available" and that the £85m which such a scheme would cost could not be entertained at present.

So it is with some bitterness that I learn from *The Times* (report, September 6) that the Minister has allowed an increase of £167m to provide customers for private nursing homes, private residential homes, and private board and lodgings.

Your account also gives the average local-limit payment for providing such accommodation as £14.61 per person. To extend ICA to married women would cost £20.45 pw per person which, together with the patient's own attendance allowance at the top rates, would amount to £47.65 - less than half that being paid to strangers to care for strangers!

This seems to suggest that, not only does the Minister have his priorities wrong, but also getting value for money is not his strong point either.

Yours sincerely,  
G. D. MAPLESON,  
1 Padarn Close,  
Cardiff,  
September 9.

## SDP and the Falklands

From Mr Alan Lee Williams

Sir, Professor Regan is right (September 12). The Social Democratic Party's stand on the Falkland Islands is surprising and foolish. It certainly appears to lack of appearance as well as a (almost) total disregard of the legitimate interests of the Falkland Islanders.

To concede sovereignty to Argentina after 150 years would be to concede too much to short-term advantage. The islands have obvious value to Britain vis-a-vis the British Antarctic Territories which lie only just 800 miles to the South. My colleagues on the Council for Social Democracy have ignored the wider geopolitical aspects of Britain's defence of the islands.

International activity in Antarctica is regulated by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. There is manifest pressure for this to be revised in the early 1990s to take account of the interests of nations which were not part of the original agreement. Also there are discussions in progress to find an agreement for regulating mineral extraction. Therefore possession of the Falklands, and including South Georgia, will do much to underpin the long-term credibility of British activity further south.

Finally the military value of the Falklands must be recognised in a situation where, for whatever reason, the Panama Canal were closed to shipping, thus forcing shipping to use the route round Cape Horn. Given the world-wide expansion of the Soviet navy, the strategic significance of the Falklands should be given a higher profile than my SDP colleagues have yet recognised.

I believe Dr David Owen's principled stand during the Falklands war contrasts sadly with the expedient position his party has now adopted.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
September 12.

## Freemasonry and police

From the Reverend H. Giddings

Sir, Surely Mr Brunsell (September 12) is wrong to present Freemasonry as an innocent party, suffering unjustly from the recent police statements. He and the Reverend Sydney Linton should recognise that the Freemasons bring suspicion on themselves by conducting their affairs in secret. If they have nothing to be ashamed of, why do they do this?

The best thing to do for the Freemasons to do now would be to follow the example of the police and conduct their business openly. They should be ready at all times to explain themselves to the public. Let them do away with their outdated posture within society and reveal all. We would then see whether their exclusive organisation is better described as sound or sinister.

In the meantime we remain grateful for Mr Brunsell's reassurance in general terms that Freemasonry is dedicated to the good of society. He will, however, have to accept that until more detail is known of its activities, the public is bound to have reservations about Freemasonry. Most people want to know who their benefactors are and where they obtain their resources.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD GIDDINGS,  
The Rectory,  
Birch,  
Colchester,  
Essex,  
September 13.

## Hounded by the press

From Mr George Newman, QC

Sir, Media harassment? Surely Mr Scargill realises that they simply wish to communicate with him peacefully.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE NEWMAN,  
1 Crown Office Row,  
Temple, EC4,  
September 13.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 14: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Glasgow and was received on arrival at Glasgow Airport by Her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Mr John Young).  
Her Royal Highness this afternoon visited Glasgow Western Infirmary and saw the research work being undertaken by Tenovus-Scotland.  
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and

Ayrshire Regiment), was present this evening at the Regimental Dinner given by the Officers of the Regiment at Trades House, Glasgow.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in a BAe 146 aircraft of British Aerospace, was attended by Lady Aird and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

The service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir John Russell will take place on Wednesday, October 24, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, at noon and not on October 25.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lieutenant-Colonel W D Keown-Boyd will be held at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London, at noon on Tuesday, October 9.

### Forthcoming marriages

Sir Francis Sykes, Bt, and Mrs W. G. Ogden  
The engagement is announced between Francis Sykes and Ebbel Ogden, widow of Commander W. G. Ogden (RNRV ret'd), of Ludlow.

Mr L. N. FitzSimons and Miss R. W. Eton  
The engagement is announced between Neal FitzSimons, of Kensington, Maryland, United States, and Rebecca, daughter of the late Sir Arthur Eton, Bt, and Lady Eton, of Clevedon Court, Somerset.

Mr D. P. Gibbs and Miss P. C. M. Wheare  
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs G. P. Gibbs, of Seaford, Sussex, and Philippa, daughter of Lady Wheare and the late Sir Kenneth Wheare, of Oxford.

Mr N. J. Crossman and Miss M. V. Watts  
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, second son of Mr and Mrs D. E. F. Crossman, of Hendon, London, and Margot, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Watts, of Primrose Hill, London.

Mr G. de Bois and Miss S. Morrell  
The engagement is announced between Guy-Bernard, elder son of Ecuier and Mme Guy-Jacques du Bois, of Brussels, and Stephanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Sydney Morrell, of New York and Lausanne.

Mr C. E. Gregory and Miss R. E. McGuinness  
The engagement is announced between Chris, son of Mr C. E. Gregory, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs P. H. Gregory, of Angmering, West Sussex, and Teresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. McGuinness, of North Finchley.

Mr M. S. Hancock and Miss J. C. Kitchin-Smith  
The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Hancock, of Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, and Juliet, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Kitchin-Smith, of Epwell, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. Havelange and Miss J. M. Green  
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of M and Mme A. Havelange, of Bruxelles, Belgium, and Joanne Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Green, of Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. J. W. Johnson and Miss G. Curry  
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs P. W. Johnson, of Hinton Priory, Avon, and Gemma, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs J. M. Curry, of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

Mr J. C. Lepp and Miss Y. P. Brass  
The engagement is announced between James Charles Lepp, of St Guernsey, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Lepp, and Yvonne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Brass, of Winslow, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. Miller and Mrs J. P. Dixon  
The engagement is announced between Christopher John Miller, of Kings Street, Canterbury, and Jane Patricia Dixon, of Nassau Road, Barnes, London.

Mr J. Rowland and Miss B. Brennanmeyer  
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Rowland, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States, and Brigitte, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. Brennanmeyer, of Brussels, Belgium.

### Marriages

Earl Jeremy and Miss F. Fisher  
The marriage took place at St Mary's, Ickworth, yesterday, of Earl Jeremy, son of the Marquess of Bristol, and Miss Frances Fisher, daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Fisher. The Very Rev Raymond Funnell officiated, assisted by the Rev J. Brookes.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charles Bland, Louise Robinson, and Clementine Langston. Mr Jonathan Ruane was best man. A reception was held at Ickworth.

Mr P. A. E. Bellville and the Hon Lucinda Wallop  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 18, at St Andrews, Farleigh Wallop, between Mr Patrick A. E. Bellville and the Hon Lucinda Wallop. The Rev Thomas Kime officiated.

Mr R. R. Harbord and Miss C. M. P. Hornsby  
The marriage took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, yesterday, of Mr Robert Harbord, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Harbord, of South Ascot, Berkshire, and Miss Catherine Hornsby, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hornsby and the Hon Mrs Roger Bence, of Limsfield, Surrey. Father Peter Knott, SJ, officiated, assisted by the Rev Colin Fox.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr Roger Bence, was attended by Richard and Katherine Peter Bence, William Pringle and Tammy Riley-Smith. Mr Jeremy Harbord was best man.

A reception was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr R. P. C. Adams and Miss C. M. Hibbs  
The marriage took place on Friday, September 14, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, St Aubin, Jersey, between Mr R. P. C. Adams, of Cambridge, and Miss C. M. Hibbs, of St Brede, Jersey.

Mr J. R. M. Foster and Miss J. J. Brown  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 8, at Northchurch, Gloucestershire, of Mr Jonathan Foster, only son of the late Mr and Mrs Norman Foster, formerly of Little Bessing, Suffolk, and Miss Julie Jane Brown, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Laurence Brown, of Yelverton, Devon. The bride's uncle the Rev Philip Brown, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Richard Fairbairn, who was best man. A reception was held at The Greenway, Shurford.

Mr S. W. Stockdale and Miss C. S. Bodenberg  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 8, 1984, at St Lawrence's Church, Over Peover, Cheshire, of Mr Simon William Stockdale, second son of Mr and Mrs K. H. Stockdale, of Adlington, Cheshire, and Miss Catherine Bodenberg, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. F. Bodenberg, of Lower Withington, Cheshire.

Mr D. Webber and Miss J. M. Milliken  
The marriage took place on September 8 in Wellington, New Zealand, of Mr David Webber, younger son of the late Mr Ernest Webber and Mrs Valerie Rodriguez, of New Plymouth, and Miss Jane Milliken, only daughter of the late Mr William Morrissey Milliken, of Auckland, and Mrs Joan Milliken, of Russell.

### Sciencereport

## Nylon with a twist discovered

By a Special Correspondent

A new kind of nylon, whose molecules are twisted like a spring, into a helix, has been discovered by researchers in Spain. Ordinary nylons have a flat, zigzag structure with long straight sections.

The twisting of the new nylon, according to Dr José Subirana and his colleagues at the Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Barcelona, closely mimics the twisting of proteins, the main structural molecules of life.

The new nylon, like all plastics, is a polymer consisting of a simple sub-unit repeated many times on a long chain. Proteins are also polymers - they are in that sense natural plastics - in which the sub-units are amino acids.

Moreover, the chemical reason for the turn is probably the same in both cases: the properties of nitrogen. Nylon, crudely speaking, is polythene plus nitrogen. If polythene is simply a long chain of carbon atoms, nylon inserts a nitrogen atom here and there, giving the chain a kink.

Proteins also involve nitrogen, as every amino acid is based on a nitrogen-carbon bond (hence the need for nitrogen fertilizer). In proteins, there is a nitrogen every two carbon atoms along the chain. This is much more frequent than the nitrogens in most nylons.

But Dr Subirana and his colleagues pushed the nitrogen content of their nylon up to one nitrogen every three carbons, close to the ratio in proteins, making a class of nylons called "nylon-3".

The hope was that such a nylon would curl like protein, because of the tendency of nitrogen to make a loose bond with hydrogens on other parts of the molecule. (In that sense, nitrogen in a polymer is

"sticky", and molecules including nitrogen tend to stick to themselves or each other like pieces of sticky tape.) Other groups have tried. Dr Subirana had worked on nylon-3 with no success in finding curling. But by playing with the exact structures and nature of the sub-unit in the polymer, the Spanish group has produced a nylon-3 that does curl, according to observations with X-rays and other evidence.

Technically, the early nylon-3 is poly-(alpha-isobutyryl-L-aspartate), but that complicated name hides that molecule's first direct link yet between artificial polymers, like nylon, and their natural counterparts, proteins.

The analogy, of course, raises many hopes about applications, possibly in medicine, but for the moment the new nylon is at a very early stage: just a few strands in a chemical laboratory. For applications we must wait to see if any developer takes up the lead given in Spain. Source: Nature, Vol 311, p53 (September 6, 1984).



Hallo, Mr Chips: Some of the girls who have been admitted to the lower sixth form of James Hilton's old school, The Leys, Cambridge, getting to know fellow pupils on the first day of term yesterday. Since it was founded in 1875 the school, which inspired *Goodbye, Mr Chips*, has been for boys only (Photograph: John Voss)

## The coherence of the life of Jesus

It is commonly supposed that to believe that Jesus Christ was born of a virgin and that he rose from the dead in body as well as in spirit means believing that God intervened in human history in a way which was contrary to the normal patterns of cause and effect.

Such would be the case if Christians believed that God and the world existed in isolation from each other, any action by God being confined to the initial act of creation and to such special interventions.

The Bible, however, speaks of God in a continuing relationship to creation, both in sustaining its normal processes and, within them, also working to draw man to that communion with himself for which man was created. It is within that relationship that the particular acts of God in history, culminating in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth, take place.

The virgin conception was understood from the very beginning as a statement about God and about Jesus, and only secondarily about Mary. It reflects what the Church understood to have taken place in Bethlehem. When a man begets and a woman conceives a child a new person is created, a person who has not previously existed.

The Creeds were hammered out to affirm in unmistakable and unequivocal terms that by the conception and birth of Jesus of Nazareth no new

person was created. What happened was that the second person of the Trinity entered into a new relationship with the world, which he had created, and united a human body and a human nature to himself. In other words, the man who grew up in Palestine exercised a public ministry, and then suffered a criminal's death was none other than God himself, not just an exceptionally good man who came to merit the description of divine.

That being so, it was wholly congruous for the manner of his conception to differ from that of a new person. Had he been born as a result of the normal process of sexual intercourse, it would, indeed, have been necessary for God to intervene and to overcome the normal link between cause and effect to ensure that, as a result, a new person did not come into being.

It is not suggested that the virgin conception proves the divinity of Jesus but that it is wholly appropriate and expected if the traditional belief that Jesus is God incarnate is true. In that sense, belief in the virgin conception can be a touchstone of belief about the Person of Christ.

The purpose of the incarnation was the re-creation of man and the universe by God. So Christ did not achieve his work by a dramatic and compelling show of power. Living as part of his creation, he accepted to the point of physical

death the consequences of man's rejection of his creator. The climax of His work came when He rose from the dead, demonstrating that if creation, which includes humankind, is put wholly into the hands of God, it is transformed and not destroyed.

The resurrection is about what happened to Jesus, not, as some suppose, about what happened to the disciples or about what they thought. The evidence in the New Testament is clear: Jesus is approached with the presupposition that the resurrection could not possibly have taken place.

When the Scriptures say that Jesus rose from the dead, in body as well as spirit, they are saying that he enabled the created world to fulfil its true purpose. His body was not merely revived but was liberated to express the divine will and glory.

Men and women baptized into union with the risen Christ can enjoy the fruits of that liberation, be freed to live new lives in him and share in the redemption of the created world by using it for God.

It would have been very strange if he, whom all things were made, taking a human body and human nature from creation and lived wholly for the Father, were to be subject to decay and corruption.

If our Lord's body was not raised, one of two things would seem to be implied. Either he

did not think it of any account and not worth raising. That would contradict his own insistence on the essentially sacramental nature of life on earth as containing both signs of eternal life and as the sphere in which it is first to be experienced.

The alternative is to say that he could not be raised, which is to imply that evil and decay were to have the last word. In that event the only solution would be for man to be freed from the shackles of physical existence for a purely spiritual life.

Such a view represents a regression to that dualist attitude which regards matter both as essentially evil and only the spiritual as good. It conflicts both with the biblical and the modern scientific understanding of man as a psychosomatic unity.

It is not compatible with the basic Christian belief that the God who created the world is the God who created the world which, though warped and wounded, is fundamentally good and designed to reflect his glory.

Bishop Charles Gore used to speak of the "wonderful coherence of Christian doctrine". The Christian Gospel and the doctrines which seek to express its meaning form an intelligible whole and can be gloriously seen as such.

Graham Leonard

Bishop of London

### Birthdays

TODAY: The Rev Professor P. R. Ackroyd, 67; Mr R. A. S. Arnell, 67; Sir Donald Bailey, 83; Mr C. Bone, 58; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport, 81; Dame Sylvia Crowe, 83; Lord Eden of Winton, 59; General Sir Victor FitzGerald, 71; Dr Richard Gordon, 63; Miss Margaret Lockwood, 68; Miss Jessie Norman, 39; Viscount Norwich, 35; Sir Clive Rose, 63; Sir Alexander Samuel, 69; Lady Soames, 62; Sir Richard Way, 70; Sir John Williams, 62.

TOMORROW: Miss Lauren Baccall, 60; Sir Alexander Giles, 69; Lord Grimthorpe, 69; Lord Henderson of Brompton, 62; Mr Francis Hook, 83; Mr Andy Irvine, 33; John Kenneth Lindsay, 87; Sir John Megaw, 75; Sir Andrew Noble, 80; Surgeon Rear-Admiral L. B. Osborne, 84; Sir John Page, MP, 65; Baroness Pike, 66; Miss Sheila Quinn, 64; Mr B. R. Roberts, 78; Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, 68; Sir John Saint, 87; Mrs Shirley, 51; Mr J. Stewart, 52; Professor Sir John Walton, 62.

Latest appointments include: Dr M. Howe to be director of the competition policy division of the Office of Fair Trading, from November 5 in succession to Mr L. Lightman.

Sir Brian Wadsworth to be president of the Royal Surgical Aid Society.

Mr S. W. Stockdale and Miss C. S. Bodenberg

Mr D. Webber and Miss J. M. Milliken

Mr J. Rowland and Miss B. Brennanmeyer

Mr C. J. Miller and Mrs J. P. Dixon

Mr G. Havelange and Miss J. M. Green

Mr P. J. W. Johnson and Miss G. Curry

Mr M. S. Hancock and Miss J. C. Kitchin-Smith

Mr G. de Bois and Miss S. Morrell

Mr C. E. Gregory and Miss R. E. McGuinness

Mr M. R. P. C. Adams and Miss C. M. Hibbs

Mr J. R. M. Foster and Miss J. J. Brown

Mr R. R. Harbord and Miss C. M. P. Hornsby

Mr P. A. E. Bellville and the Hon Lucinda Wallop

Earl Jeremy and Miss F. Fisher

Mr R. P. C. Adams and Miss C. M. Hibbs

### Dinner

Chartered Society of Physiotherapy  
The annual dinner of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy was held at Exeter University last night. Mr David Penhaglion, MP, proposed the toast to the society, and Lord Joyce Williams, chairman, responded and proposed the toast to the guests. The Rev F. Barber, secretary, also spoke. Among the principal guests were the Mayor and Mayoress of Exeter, and Mr Vernon Seccombe, Chairman of the South-western Regional Health Authority.

Service dinners  
The Royal Highland Fusiliers  
Princess Margaret, Colonel in Chief, Duxbury, and the Rev Canon J. B. Duxbury, Air Secretary, Wing Commander J. Rennie, Station Commander RAF Insworth, Wing Commander N. Dunnington, President of the mess committee, and their ladies received the guests.

Among the guests were The High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, MP, and the Mayoress of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury Borough.

Church news  
Appointments  
The Rev A. J. F. Sharp, Priest-in-charge of Lewiston, diocese of Lincoln, to be vicar of St Andrew's, Lincoln, from October 1 to 15.

The Rev J. J. S. Sharp, Priest-in-charge of St Andrew's, Lincoln, to be vicar of St Andrew's, Lincoln, from October 1 to 15.

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Royal Naval Medical Club  
The annual dinner of the Royal Naval Medical Club was held in the Painted Hall at Greenwich yesterday. Surgeon Rear-Admiral G. J. Milnes, Chairman, presided and the principal guest was Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Stanford, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff.

Service reception  
RAF Insworth  
The Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, represented by Brigadier M. D. K. Dauncey at the annual Battle of Britain reception held in the officer's mess, RAF Insworth, last night. Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Duxbury, Air Secretary, Wing Commander J. Rennie, Station Commander RAF Insworth, Wing Commander N. Dunnington, President of the mess committee, and their ladies received the guests.

Among the guests were The High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, MP, and the Mayoress of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury Borough.

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## OBITUARY

### JANET GAYNOR

Star of both silent and sound films



Janet Gaynor, the first film actress to win a Hollywood Oscar, died yesterday at Palm Springs, California. She was 77.

Only five feet high, with appealing baby face and saucer eyes, she was one of the most popular stars of the late silent and early sound period and took over from Mary Pickford the title of "America's sweetheart".

She formed a successful partnership with Charles Farrell in a series of sentimental, romantic films which effectively exploited her innocent charm, and also appeared in several musicals. She retired from the screen while still in her early thirties, wealthy enough not to have to work again.

She was born Laura Gainer in Philadelphia in 1906, and was encouraged to try her luck in Hollywood by an ambitious mother. From selling programmes in a Los Angeles theatre she began to get work as a film extra and graduated to small parts in two-reel Westerns.

She was signed up by the Fox company and made her first full-length picture, *The Johnstown Flood*, in 1926. Four more films followed in the same year, including two for John Ford, but her first big success came in *The Seventh Heaven*, as a Parisian waif befriended by Charles Farrell. She was with Farrell again in *Street Angel* and gave one of the best performances of the silent cinema as the suffering wife in Murnau's *Sobieski*.

It was for a combination of these three films that she deservedly won the best actress Oscar at the first Academy Awards ceremony in 1929.

Unlike some of her contemporaries, she triumphantly survived the transition from silents to sound, making *Sunny Side Up* and *High Society Blues*. Trying to escape from her "sweetheart" typecasting, she quarrelled with Fox and was

suspended; but she returned and her career proceeded much as before.

*Daddy Long Legs* and *Mervyn* *Mary Ann* were typical of the films she had sought to avoid but in which she was forced to bow to the popular will. *Star* *Fair*, with Will Rogers, was an effective piece of Americana and another success was *The Farmer Takes a Wife*, in which her co-star was a young actor making his first screen appearance, Henry Fonda.

The best of her later films was undeniably *A Star is Born*, directed in 1937 by William Wellman; she played an aspiring actress who marries an established leading man (Fredric March) to find that her rise coincides with his decline. *The Young in Heart* provided another good part in romantic comedy but after one more film she announced her retirement.

She was tempted back to the screen only once, to play Pat Boone's mother in *Bernadine* in the 1950s, and did occasional television work.

She was married three times; to a lawyer, Lyndell Peck; to MGM's artistic director, Gilbert Adrian, who died in 1959; and to a producer, Paul Gregory.

### MAJOR PETER BECKWITH-SMITH

Major Peter Merton Beckwith-Smith, who since the Second World War was Clerk of the Course at several British racecourses, including Epsom, Aintree, Lingfield and Sandown, died on September 13, at the age of 65.

Beckwith-Smith retired from his last post at Epsom last July, having been in charge of running the Derby there for the previous 20 years. At Aintree, where he worked from 1950 to 1956, seven Grand Nationals took place under his supervision.

The





12,13 **Travel:** Strong scent of truffles in Alba; fond memories of wool in the Cotswolds; peace on the Maldives; travel news

14,15 **In the Garden:** Buying plants and how to woo butterflies; **Eating Out:** Venison; **Values** looks at lace; **Drink**

# THE TIMES Saturday

16,17 **Family Life** visits the Science Museum; Chess, Bridge and the prize **Concise Crossword**; **Review** of video tapes

19,20 **The Week:** Critical guide to Television, Radio, Opera, Music, Dance, Theatre, Films, Sport and Festivals

15-21 SEPTEMBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Monumental brasses are the guardians of the past, ready at the touch of a skilful hand to reveal a wealth of historical detail.  
Mary Wilson reports on a revival of interest in them

## Rubbing along with history

Within the cool atmosphere of peace and spirituality that pervades majestic cathedrals and crumbling Norman churches lies a diary of the past - often overlooked and stepped over by those who pass through. Whether wall mounted or tucked away in the floor of the chancel, monumental brasses are an indelible memorial to mankind. Many churchgoers and tourists may appreciate their beauty but not fully understand their worth. For students, historians and more inquisitive types they are an invaluable record of our heritage. They do not speak in tales, they are rarely signed by their engravers, but the detail that can be extracted from these flat plates of brass reveals a wealth of information about knights and knaves, elegant ladies and swaddled babes, wealthy merchants and humble clerics.

The origins of monumental brasses can be traced back to the late thirteenth century, when they took the place of commemorative incised stone slabs and sculptured figures. The plate brass (or latten) was originally imported from Flanders where supplies of copper and zinc, the main constituents of brass, were prolific.

The oldest brass in existence is Bishop Yso Wilpe, laid in Verden, Germany in 1231. But in England, in the church of St Mary's, Stoke D'Abernon in Surrey - a parish church extended over the years out of necessity, resulting in a blend of Saxon, Norman, fifteenth and nineteenth-century architecture - lies the earliest full-size brass.

Sir John D'Abernon (or Johan Davenon, the actual Norman-French inscription) lies next to his son, also Sir John, on the chancel floor under a splendid vaulted roof. He died in 1277, the date usually given for the brass, but there is some controversy as to whether it was actually made then, or in 1320. They are both in excellent condition, and the earlier Sir John even retains the blue linen enamel on the shield used to highlight heraldic features which is rarely seen nowadays.

Visitors come in their hundreds from all over the world - as far afield as India, South Africa and New Zealand - to see the church and its seven brasses. Some visitors may be students, others brass rubbers (the two Sir Johns can be rubbed, but only once a day), and some have an interest because of old family connections.

From monumental brasses we can learn about heraldry, architecture, armour, fashion and social changes through the

years. It was customary to portray lords and knights armed, and as a result we have a superb record of military dress from the thirteenth to mid-fifteenth centuries. Only six full size figures survive from before the Black Death (1347-51) including the two Sir Johns at Stoke D'Abernon, but from these we can see the change from full chain-mail to half-plate armour.

As brasses became cheaper with increased production in the fifteenth century, they came into the reach of humbler folk who wished to be remembered. Royal servants in the Tudor period, the fruiterer, bedmaker or goshawk-keeper are all recorded. And no section of society is ignored, all evocative of the times.

But there was little portraiture and each craftsman had his own repetitive style for the faces. It is possible to find "twins" in distant parts of the country, purely because one craftsman had made them both.

In the late fifteenth century it became the fashion to depict subjects in a skeletal form to represent the frailty of man. Some are drawn in a state of decomposition, crawling with worms; there is a particularly gruesome example at Oddington in Oxfordshire. A more appealing portrayal was of babies who died in their first month shown in their swaddling clothes, known as "chrysons".

It was not until 1566, when natural deposits of calamine-ore (zinc) were found in Somerset, that brassplate was made in this country, although it was thinner and of a poorer quality than the Flemish product.

The difference between engraving styles in Flemish and English brasses is often quite marked. The Flemish craftsmen had a horror of leaving any piece of brass unengraved, so gaps were filled in with decorative scrolls, flowers and little animals. The English style left spaces unfilled and is typified by the use of simple and separate inscriptions, all inscribed into one piece of stone.

By the sixteenth century workmanship started to deteriorate. Demand overtook the availability of good craftsmen and engraving suffered. By the seventeenth century monumental brasses lost their popularity and fell out of fashion.

But that was not the end of brasses. There was a strong revival in Victorian times and, surprisingly enough, new blood



Old and new: England's oldest brass (left) of Sir John D'Abernon, who died in 1277; a modern memorial, unveiled at Arundel Castle, Sussex, in 1979, shows the sixteenth Duke of Norfolk

and a resurgent enthusiasm are fuelling another revival today.

Several brasses were made in the earlier part of this century, but a magnificent 7ft 6in by 3ft memorial to the sixteenth Duke of Norfolk, unveiled in 1979, was the first major figure brass for 400 years.

The Duchess of Norfolk wanted her late husband to be commemorated in the family's private chapel and her cousin, Lord Perth, felt a brass would be the most suitable medium. They commissioned Christopher Ironside to design the brass, and it now lies on the North wall of the Fitzalan Chapel of Arundel Castle in Sussex, opposite the tomb of the fifteenth Duke. Mr Ironside has depicted him wearing his Air Marshall's Uniform, Coronation Cloak and collar of the Order of the Garter, a fitting remembrance which will survive for many decades.

The commission was considered such a success that Mr Ironside was asked to design

another, this time of Lord and Lady Mountbatten of Burma. This will be a magnificent memorial, approximately 4ft square, made in brass and stainless steel (as was the Norfolk one) and set in black marble.

It is due to be laid in Westminster Abbey early next year. Mr Ironside decided, after long consultation with the family, to depict them both by head and shoulder profiles, with their coat of arms, and various inscriptions of their interests and connections around them.

Other modern monuments have been to the Hornblowers, a local family in Exchingham in East Sussex, and the memorial to Sir Winston Churchill in St Paul's Cathedral (which is actually made of bronze). Both were designed by sculptor John Skekton, and the one to Churchill is in the unusual form of joined fretwork letters. This lies in the floor at the centre of the cathedral, and was

specifically designed to emulate Christopher's Wren's gratings in other parts of the floor.

The late Sir Lionel Thompson, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, will be commemorated in a Petersfield church later this year on a hand-engraved brass designed by Douglas Lincoln.

Through brass rubbings we have a fine record of medieval brasses, many of which no longer exist. The largest collections can be viewed at the British Museum and the V & A.

Brasses often last far longer than the ancient churches that house them. But unfortunately, out of an estimated 15,000 brasses that were engraved, only about one tenth survive. The dissolution of the monasteries, Cromwell's iconoclasm, greed

and unappreciative clergy have all taken their toll. For example, at Norwich and Durham Cathedrals not one brass remains because they were sold to brass and bell founders for melting down.

It is commonly thought that rubbing is very destructive, but research in the 1970s showed that brass rubbed three times a day for a century loses no more than 0.0034cm of its surface! Feet, sweat from human hands and regular cleaning are more often the culprits.

Perhaps it is a sad reflection on our clergy that many do not fully appreciate the value of the brasses in their care, covering them with rugs that do damage, hiding them with pews or not taking care enough over cleaning.

The Monumental Brass Society, which was formed nearly 100 years ago to look after preservation, stresses that brasses should not be cleaned more than once a month. Abrasive metal polishes are not

recommended, they tend to ruin the patina and the metal; a rag soaked in paraffin is preferable. Rubber mats and rugs put over the brasses to protect them in fact do the opposite. The acid in the rubber causes damage, and rugs collect harmful dust and grit.

Many brasses are now protected but it is still possible to take rubbings from originals, with the permission of the relevant incumbent. Brass rubbing centres have recently burgeoned around the country, and facsimiles are offered for rubbing for a small charge - often only half the size of the originals, which few people realize. One advantage of these centres is that they supply the paper and heelball (like cobblers' wax) to do the rubbings. But the pleasure of rubbing a brass, crouched down on your knees, with the church flowers being arranged around you and a practising organist sending resonant chords through the rafters can never be replaced.

### How to become a brass master

For further information contact the Monumental Brass Society, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1, or the Brass Rubbing Centre, Piccadilly, London, W1 (437 6023). Studio 68, 34 Elm Hill, Norwich, Norfolk (0503 22677). NR3 1HG has lists of brass rubbing centres around the country, and will supply facsimiles, books and rubbing equipment. The definitive guide to monumental brasses is in three volumes by Malcolm Norris. The first is *The Craft* (Faber £25), and the second two are both entitled *The Memorials* (Phillips and Page, £55).

What you will need: About £6 will buy an equipment kit of special paper (thin but strong to avoid tearing - the main hazard) metallic wax, masking tape and a plastic eraser.

## Moulded from tradition

Medieval brass was known as "latten", a composite of copper and calamine ore (zinc), formed by an extremely complicated chemical process - for those days. The zinc was ground up, mixed with charcoal and small pieces of copper. It had to be heated enough to distill out the zinc, which then permeated the pieces of copper, but not hot enough to melt the copper. When the brass was formed, the heat was increased, and it was poured into moulds, probably 1-5mm deep. It would then be hammered and polished to reduce the thickness.

The prime engraving tool would have been something along the lines of a modern day cold chisel - a slow method, but one sympathetic to individual style. Many later examples, including brasses from this century, were machine engraved. Although faster to produce, these brasses are inferior in quality, lacking feeling and precision, and are denigrated by the few hand-engravers still around today.

It is interesting to note a letter to the *Sunday Times* in 1955 from a Mr Barrington Brown. He wished to make a memorial to his late brother on the lines of a fifteenth-century brass. After much experimentation, he found the most satisfactory way to imitate the brass was with a suitably ground down chisel, and on looking at an old brass in Cambridge, realized he had inadvertently used precisely the same method as 500 years ago.

Douglas Lincoln is one of



Chequered career: Christopher Ironside with a design for the memorial to Lord Mountbatten

five chisel engravers in England. He initially traces his design on to the metal, and inscribes it with a steel point so that the lines do not get rubbed out when chiselling. Lincoln uses a small chisel and *retrograde* hammer. Working along a line with the chisel at 45 to 55 degrees, he lightly cuts the metal, only lifting the chisel at the end of the line to raise up the cut brass. He then works down the opposite side of the line, removes the unwanted brass, and finishes the work with varying grades of abrasive paper.

The acid etching technique used by the nineteenth-century engraver was totally photographic. The engraver drew on paper, photographed and the

negative reversed. A special coating sensitive to ultra violet light is printed on to the brass screening everything but the black lines. The brass is then dipped into an acid solution which acts only on the uncovered part, and is left in the solution until the required depth is reached. This process needs skilful overseeing. The acid may "bleed", blurring the lines, or if the sheet of brass is too thin, seep underneath the lines and eventually work right through the plate.

Christopher Ironside chooses to use this method, because it ensures a perfect interpretation of his particular style. The Norfolk brass was totally photographed, but the Mountbatten brass will have parts engraved by hand after it has been etched

in order to achieve maximum effect, and a small amount will be machine-engraved.

Brass figures are sometimes fret-cut from the solid sheet, and individual letters are also cut out this way. John Skekton used fretwork for his Churchill memorial, which is made up of capital letters joined together, and cut out in one piece. "Because the brass was going to be in the form of a grill, I had to use this method. It needed ingenuity, but to some extent the letters designed themselves because they had to hold together. Otherwise the whole thing would fall through. I drew the design on to the brass and then used a spindle, which is a drill with a bevelled cutter, to cut it out, finishing the work by hand."

## Brasses and a man called Ironside

At an age when many people are thinking seriously about slowing down, Christopher Ironside still has the same energy and youthful eagerness he possessed 50 years ago.

He recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday (but looks 10 years younger) and is considering taking on yet another commission for a monumental brass. His attitude all through life has been to say yes to anything. "I might never get asked again", he says.

Ironside is strictly a draughtsman and painter. During his chequered career he has taught at the Royal Academy of Art, designed theatre sets with his brother, Robin Ironside, and done freelance commercial design.

"At art school", he says, "I dabbled in too many things, and became an expert in none." But in 1949 his assortment of skills came into their own when he was teaching part-time at the Royal College of Art and the college was asked to produce a medal for the British Academy.

"I was the only person who could do portraits, lettering, had an air round training and commercial experience. Someone at art school had told me sculpture would improve my drawing. It didn't. But it proved to be an enormous help when it came to casting the coin."

Ironside entered, this time under a pseudonym, and to his amazement won again.

"My first commission to design a memorial brass came from being in the right place at the right time. The Norfolk family consulted the RCA who suggested me, amongst others, because of my past work for them." As before, a spread of knowledge that included medal work, portraiture, and heraldry (he had designed the Royal Coat of Arms in Whitehall for the 1953 coronation) made him an ideal choice.

"It was a marvellous challenge. I had more or less a free hand, and it was a complete change from the medals. I got the inspiration for the basis of my design from a splendid mock-up of a memorial brass I saw in the St Mary Magdalene church, Puddingtown, where I saw this brass to one of the past vicars, Dr Richard Temple West, and decided to produce something which amalgamated realism with a strong design."

"Using two metals - steel and brass - brought it to life, gave the work an edge and brought it into this century. I feel strongly that a man who is designing a memorial must think of hundreds of years ahead, not just the present. He is designing for posterity, and the memorial must adorn the place where it lies."

I asked him if he would be at the unveiling of the Mountbatten brass. He explained philosophically, "I wouldn't mind at all if I wasn't asked. It will be the family's affair, not mine. My handwriting will be there, and that is what is important to me. My work will be my memorial."

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## TRAVEL

Shona Crawford Poole on the scent of truffles in north-west Italy

## A sniff of treasure, a sliver of luxury

White truffles, which are not white but every shade of café au lait, were my excuse for visiting Alba's fifty-third *fiera nazionale del tartufo*. And while the truffles remain a powerful attraction it is the landscape of this north-western corner of Italy that entertains my mind's eye still.

The hills of renaissance painting - the view over a madonna's shoulder or beyond a nobleman's profile - are alive and well tended, and beautiful in October. It is landscape on a human scale, fertile and a little formal. There is a nip in the air and sunshine on the deep purple *nebbiolo* grapes which are the last of the year to be picked. These will make two of Piedmont's best loved wines, *barolo* with its bouquet of faded roses and violets, and *barbaresco*.

Out in a misty dawn the smells are earthy and autumnal, of leafmould, wet grass, moss and wisps of woodsmoke. Carlo Mondo was reluctant to take me truffle-hunting. The arrangement had been struck at a boisterous dinner the night before, where I dare say I had looked an unsightly candidate for scrambling through woods at first light.

Since my Italian does not stretch beyond ordering an espresso and the dramatic passions of grand opera, and his English was no more practical, the question arose of how we were going to communicate. Surely the language barrier would be a blessing at that hour. I hazarded through the offices of a third party. The truffle hunter smiled for the first and last time.

Next morning, footloose in borrowed wellies, I slithered and stumbled across stubble fields and through hazel thickets



Digging delicately: One man and his dog unearth truffles

with Carlo Mondo and his dog Laura. He carried a tall walking stick and a small tool like an ice axe. He stamped ahead, a severe figure in countryman's colours, stopping often to command the bitch in quiet staccato syllables to search the tree roots for truffles.

Just once, at the base of a huge beech, Laura became quivering, excited and dug speedily into the roots. She was quickly intercepted by her owner who excavated more carefully so as not to damage and lower the value of the underground treasure. No truffle was found and Laura's only reward that day was the bread she demanded so eagerly after every hunting effort.

During the season, which runs from September until

December, with November usually the most prolific month, truffles are offered for sale in Alba's shops and in restaurants in the town and surrounding area. The truffle hunter sells an inexpensive impromptu for shaving wafers of raw truffle on to dishes of hot or cold food.

At £12.50 an ounce for first grade specimens, truffles command respect. In restaurants accurate scales are brought to the table. The diner chooses a truffle by the strength and individual appeal of its perfume and the waiter weighs it. Then a small amount is shaved over the chosen dish.

Handmade tagliatelli, plain omelettes and the local cheese fondue are the cognoscenti's candidates for truffling. Any remaining truffle is weighed and the number of grams consumed

is calculated and added to the bill.

A fine and fascinating place to dine is the Castello Di Grinzane, an austere pile in terracotta brick atop a steep, vine clad hill outside the town. It would be worth the drive just for the view but there is much to come because the castle is the operational headquarters of the *Ordine Dei Cavalieri Dei Vini E Dei Tartufo Di Alba*. The organization devotes itself to the research, preservation and enjoyment of traditional local dishes and offers them, cooked to a high standard, in the castle's restaurant. A dark, rich dish of wild rabbit followed by buttery pasta with truffles in a memorable meal that ended with a glass of the area's own fizz, Moscato d'Asti.

There is no menu at the Castello Di Grinzane. Even if you have no Italian this does not matter because to reach the lofty calm of the dining room you must first pass through the kitchens where sniffing the air, chatting to the cooks and tasting are proper signs of interest and appreciation.

Throughout the week-long truffle fair there are nightly public dinners in a marquee in the centre of town. Local wines and recipes figure large, and although Alba's truffles and fair are world renowned, it is essentially a local festival. Visitors are warmly welcomed, but there seems no danger of their numbers overwhelming this robust celebration of civic pride and prosperity.

The flavour of the festival is that of our country shows without the sheep. Industry and commerce display themselves to the admiring populace with the same inexplicable pieces of machinery and static displays of active processes. Ferrero of Tic

Tac mints and Mon Cheri cherry chocolates fame take the stand with greatest appeal to the schoolchildren who swarm through the fair by the coachload.

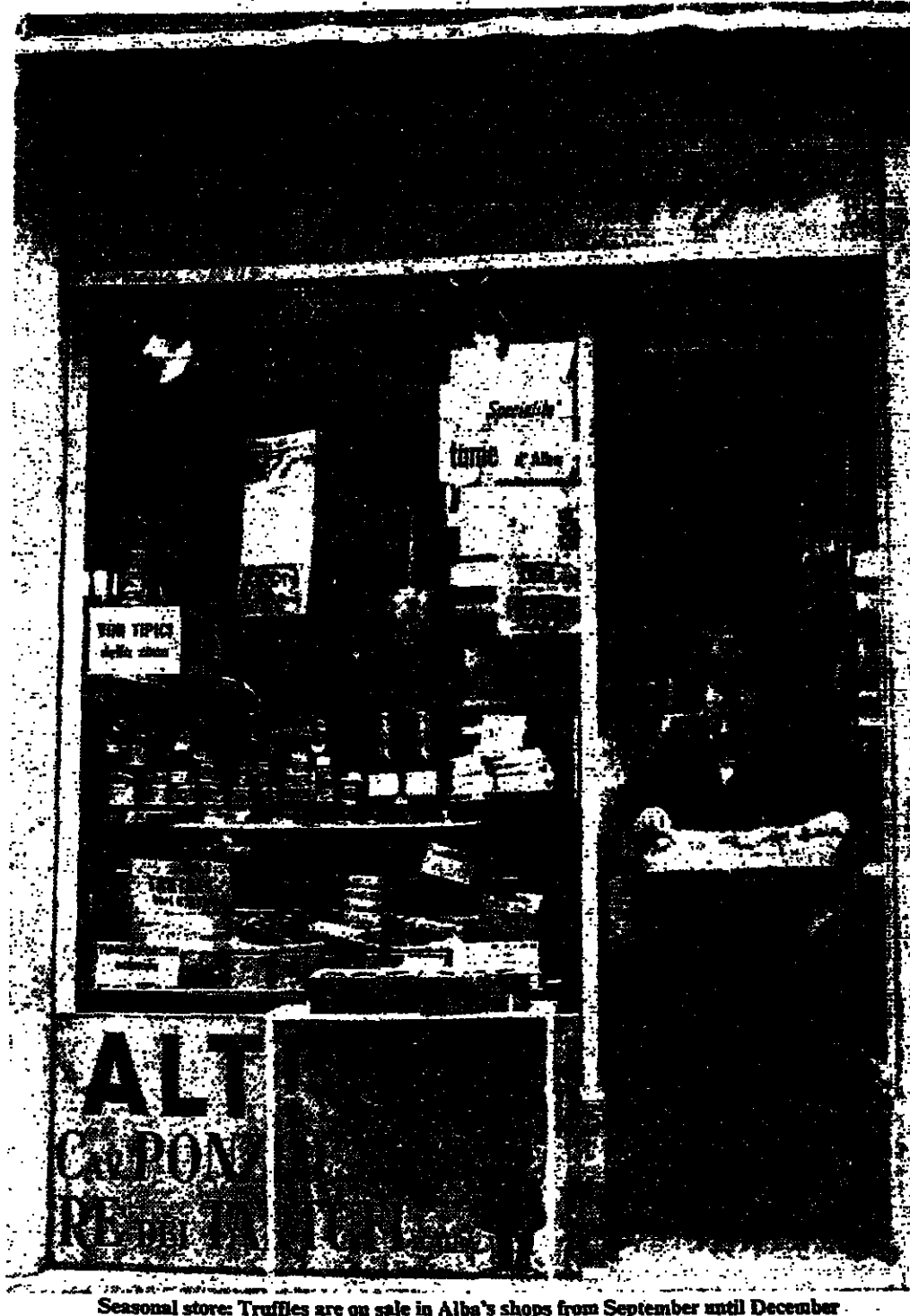
The Ferreros' sweets are international now. The local ones are based on hazelnuts and the place to admire their variety, to buy and to taste them is the Café Pettini, a glittering cave of Edwardian glass and brass in Alba's main shopping street the Via Vittorio Emanuele.

The town's famous sons are the painter Macrino d'Alba (fl. 1495-1520: the town hall has one of his pictures), and the Roman emperor Alvirio Perina (126 AD to 193). There is the San Lorenzo cathedral, a small museum and a fair selection of churches. But there is not too much to keep anyone indoors on a sunny day when the streets of Alba bustle and the country all around is looking its autumnal best.

I flew Alitalia from London to Turin. Apex £185 return. First class £214 return. Godfrey Davis Europcar has a reduced "superdrive" rate for hire cars in Italy pre-booked from the UK. A group A car with unlimited mileage collected in Turin costs £25 for the minimum two-day package.

The Hotel Savona in the piazza of the same name in Alba is central, clean and well lit. A double room with bath and without breakfast costs £20 a night. (Tel 0173 23 81.) Good restaurants abound. Lunch or dinner at the Castello Di Grinzane (Tel 0173 621 55) costs about £25 a head with wine, while an official truffle fair public dinner, tickets at the door, costs about £10 with wine.

This year the truffle fair runs from October 7 to 14. The Italian Tourist Office is at 1 Princes Street, London W1. (Tel 01-408 1254).

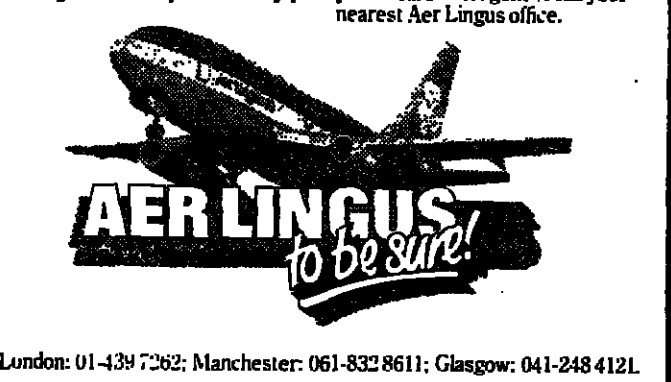


Seasonal stores: Truffles are on sale in Alba's shops from September until December

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Richard Wilson on paradise in the Maldives

## Sam, jam and snorkels

Sammy Davis Junior proudly placed a dish in front of us, it contained roast potatoes, macaroni and Russian salad. The logic of it delighted us: after all, the guests were mostly English and Italian and there was one couple muttering in some East European language, so there was something for everybody.

For starters there was jam (sic on the menu). We thought it might turn out to be ham - one good printing error deserves another - but no, it was jam. Plum jam. Not unpleasant, mind you. Just odd, as was much of the diet. But the fish was superb: we could have eaten it every day, twice a day, mouth-wateringly carried *à la maldivienne*, and gone without the tough T-bones and the greasy corned-beef fritters.

We called our waiter Sammy Davis Junior because he looked like and walked like and had all the charm of that great entertainer. We could not take our eyes off him, and he could not take his eyes off us. He had been a fisherman until a few days before, and he was fascinated by his new profession. It was not his fault that at first there was not enough cutlery to go round so we had to wait until the earlier diners had finished and some washing-up had been done.

We didn't mind: paradise can be paradise with or without a Michelin rosette, and we were just happy to have arrived. It is not every day of your life that you undertake an airport-to-hotel transfer of four hours in an open boat across the ocean. At Male - capital of the Maldives, one hour by air from Colombo - there was some doubt as to whether a boat was available, but one was found and the skipper started the engine and took the helm while the mate busied himself with a bucket.

Once we had established that he could bale the sea out as fast as it leaked in we were able to relax. There was an awning to protect us from the scorching sun, and we had acquired a picnic in Colombo to stave off hunger and thirst. We spotted flying-fish, and something long and leapy which someone said was barracuda, and the skipper



told us the names of the islands we passed, some close by, some on the horizon: Vadhu and Maniya Fushi, Biyadhoo and Viligilvaru, and then Rannalhi and our own Fina Lhoi.

We enjoyed the ride - which was more than could be said for the ashen-faced party which arrived a few days later. Their flight had been delayed, so they were brought across in the dark. To compound their terror, the sea had turned choppy and all their cold sea was the phosphorescence of the water as it foamed on reefs all around them. How the navigation was achieved, nobody understood and the boatmen could not explain: they just "knew the way" and it was quite normal.

They ferried people and provisions daily from Male and the boat's arrival at the jetty became a highlight of the programme. On Tuesday came Flabby Fred and Skinny Steve from Maidenhead in matching tropical outfits; and with them came the cutlery.

The Maldives, at the latest count, are 1,200 specks of coral strung out across 500 miles of the Indian Ocean. Some 200 are inhabited, and a few have tourist accommodation. Fina Lhoi is by no means the smallest speck: it takes nearly 15 minutes to stroll right round it on the brilliant-white, powdery beach. A pair of majestic grey heron live at one end of the island. Or they did. Every time someone approached they would take off for a rock a hundred yards out to sea. So perhaps they have emigrated by now.

Just back from the beach on one side of the island, in the shade of the palms, are the bungalows. They are simple and comfortable with all mod cons: you do not need hot water, and the cold - marvellously soft - comes from deep wells and smells strongly of sulphur, which must be very healthy. Every evening the room-boy fills the drinking-water jugs and lights a spiral of incense to ensure that no mosquito disturbs your sleep. And in the morning you wake to the cooing and piping of palmswifts.

It was all quite hectic. Each morning after breakfast we selected our spot on the beach - no easy task with so much

beach and so many palms - which could provide just the right amount of shade. Then we had to decide whether we would go into the sea before we settled down or whether we should have a rest first.

Or we might feel like having a look at the grey herons; or playing "catch the sand crab" - but this for a short while only, as the crabs run too fast and it is rather energetic. The hermit crabs are more amenable: they are nature's squatters, making mobile homes out of sea-shells of every sort, and many of them take on something far too large, so it was easy to collect a few and organize races.

All this was extremely thirst-provoking, so from time to time I had to undertake the wander to the bar to collect cans of ice-cold lager. The Maldives are officially "dry": you cannot buy alcohol at the airport, and they do not allow you to take a bottle in with you. But there is dispensation for the tourist resorts, and the well-stocked bar at Fina Lhoi was open as long as a customer was in sight. We expected the prices to be outrageous, but all things considered, they were not.

None of these demands on our time was allowed to deprive us of our snorkelling. Oh, the snorkelling! We ignored the sailing and the windsurfing and the scuba-driving and the excursions to other islands. We were just hooked on the snorkelling. The shallow coral shelf extends a hundred yards or so from the beach and it is ideal for the beginner. You can stand on the sandy patches between the outcrops of sharp coral, stick your face in the water and marvel at all the teams of fish in their striped jerseys coming to investigate your legs.

As you gain confidence, you can float out the edge of the reef. It is quite a shock. The white sandy bottom suddenly vanishes, and you are suspended above a cliff which plunges vertically into blackness. Resist the urge to panic! You are just as buoyant as you were in the shallows. As for the sharks, they are supposed to stay in the deep-sea channels to which they said I trust they have all been told. The real danger is the sun: many a hypnotized snorkeller has spent most of his holiday on a bed of feverish pain because he underestimated his power.

Our journey home took us 40 hours: without delays it would have been a few hours less. It is a long way to go, but you go to paradise and did not want to leave not at all. And Sammy Davis Junior did not want us to go: he stood on the jetty to wave us out of sight.

The long haul to the Maldives makes sense if you combine a week or two there with, say, a tour of Sri Lanka. We went with Kuoni, whose price for the combination holiday was excellent value. None of the operators currently featuring the Maldives seem to be offering Fina Lhoi, but life on the other islands should be much the same. Kuoni Travel, Kuoni House, Dorking, Surrey (0308 886044) offers a 14-day, two-centre holiday - one week touring Sri Lanka and another on Baros island in the Maldives - for £899 until Oct 23, then £953 until Dec 9. Other operators running similar holidays include Sovereign, Speedbird and Wings.

Stewart Tendler on a fishing course in Devon

## Hook, line and thinkers

Fly fishing is one of those skills sportsmen often seem to "pick up" rather than learn assiduously. Perhaps the solitary, amateur nature of the sport mitigates against instruction or perhaps fishing appears disarmingly simple.

Whatever the reason, there are probably thousands of game anglers who gathered the rudiments of their sport, trailing along for a day in the wake of a tolerant friend or relative. They see a fish taken, try their hand at a cast and the rest is a history of trial and error or self-tuition. Returning home the initiate buys himself a rod and practises in the garden or park with one of the many guides on sale. Eventually he deems himself proficient. But is he?

Those who take up skiing, riding, shooting, golf or sailing almost always begin with professional instruction or use it as a means of polishing their techniques. The cost of the equipment and the opportunities to practise such sports demand that for economic reasons, if not personal satisfaction, the beginner should always get a good grounding.

The same should be true of fishing. After all, good tackle is not cheap. Nor for that matter is decent fishing. And like all sports, there is a wealth of technique and lore to confuse the tiro.

In fact there are wide opportunities for a beginner to learn the sport. Several publicly owned reservoirs, for example, arrange training sessions at the beginning of each season. The angling press includes advertisements placed by professional anglers offering instruction.

A number of fishing hotels include the services of a ghillie or water bailiff who can not only show guests where to find the best fishing but also provide some simple lessons as well. But much of such instruction is piecemeal. A few hours' tuition on fishing a stillwater will not equip anyone for river fishing. Learning to cast does not automatically mean the angler will catch fish. And ghillies can be busy men at the height of a season.

The West of England Centre of Game Angling at Torrington in north Devon attempts to meet such deficiencies by giving pupils a concentrated residential course on both how to get the line out and how to bring it back, with something fishy attached.



The centre, based in a large country house overlooking the Torridge, offers seven or five-day courses at a cost of £40 a day, which covers comfortable accommodation, all food, instruction, equipment, fishing permits and licences. It also offers short courses for non-residents in areas such as casting. Both John Gagesworth, the principal, and his son Simon are qualified instructors and the latter holds international and British casting titles. Between them they have constructed curricula aimed at turning out anglers of above average standard.

Their approach is straightforward, logical and down to earth, and free of the cloying air of mystique which sometimes pervades fly fishing in this country. An experienced angler is likely to discover interesting and provoking new theories and ideas, while a novice would gain good basic skills and leave a capable caster.

However, anyone looking for nothing more than a simple fishing holiday would be advised to look elsewhere. The centre's courses are split between classroom lectures, casting practice and fishing. The teaching day starts at 10am, stops for dinner at about 7pm

and resumes for an hour or so of lectures in the evening.

The seven-day courses range from one offering an overall introduction to game fishing, covering salmon, sea and river trout to more specialized combinations of, for example, sea and river trout or stillwater and river trout fishing.

The five-day courses concentrate on one particular aspect, such as salmon fly fishing or sea trout fishing. On a typical five-day course the first two days are divided between lectures on the theory of casting and tackle and casting practice on a section of the Torridge. The casting is recorded on video and played back in the evening with a commentary. The system is an excellent way of spotting faults and trying to correct them.

Beginners on the course are given the chance to experience the reality of hooking and landing fish at a put-and-take stillwater where catches are pretty well guaranteed. They can then move on to river fishing in the remaining days of the course if they are learning about sea trout, river trout or salmon. Fishing is on the Torridge or on the Yeo near Barnstaple for small-stream angling.

The approach is friendly and flexible. Tactics are presented in as uncomplicated a fashion as possible and the centre provides bibliographies for those who want to learn more. My course coincided with a period when sea trout were on the move and we went out one night on an enjoyable, if abortive, expedition.

There is a considerable amount to learn since the courses combine a large number of casts with theoretical work which could prove confusing without the patient tuition.

Perhaps it needs to be when many anglers arrive with ingrained mistakes born of long experience but little tuition. I suspect many leave better anglers than when they came. I have to admit that on the course I finally mastered a difficult cast which has eluded me since I started fishing.

The West of England Centre of Game Angling, Cayton House, Mill Street, Torrington, North Devon, EX38 8AL. The main season is between March and October but courses are run all year round.

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TRAVEL 2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Christopher Koenig finds some forlorn reminders of past wealth in the Windrush valley

# Wool and woe in the Cotswolds

In 1258 Parliament, in protectionist mood and sitting in Oxford, decreed that everyone should wear wool produced within the realm. Now cars, not wool, form Oxfordshire's main industry, but in the west of the county, signs of former wool wealth are everywhere apparent.

Outside Chipping Norton the now redundant Bliss Mill appears like a country mansion that has somehow sprouted a factory chimney from an ornate central dome. It was built in 1872, but the roots of the Cotswolds' long woolly history may be reached by taking Sheep Street into Burford, passing - or perhaps not - the Lamb on the way, and then following Witney Street along the Windrush valley.

Inside the church at Swinbrook six generations of one wool family, the Pettifaces, are arranged in marble effigy, as if in couches on a French train, while outside in the churchyard the box-like wool-graves of other merchants have carved tops specially constructed to contain ritually fleeced. (Also there, by the way, is the grave of Unity Mitford: Lord Redesdale and his famous family lived up the road.)

Was it pride or humility that urged such medieval businessmen to spend prodigiously on churches? Or simple gratitude for their own good fortune? Possibly a subtle mixture of all three. It is surprising to reflect that these Catholics were members of no island race; their trade was governed by the Staple in Calais, part of England until 1558.

There is something comforting about finding an electric bar-heater burning away on an ancient Roman mosaic, a spectacle that sometimes greets visitors to Witford Church, which was built in Saxony times (but rebuilt in the thirteenth century) on the site of a Roman villa. It now stands forlorn in a field half a mile down the footpath from Swinbrook, the surrounding village having fallen victim to plague, sheep enclosures and the Industrial Revolution.

Cotswold weather chilled Romans, of course, and such was the demand for the *birrus Britannicus*, a sort of hooded, woollen overcoat, that Diodo-



The Pettiface family tombs in Swinbrook church

tian had to peg its price in AD301. The medieval parishioners of Witford must also have been chilled by their church's frescoes, which were luckily only half washed off by some inefficient workman after the spiritual break with Rome: the Three Kings Living meet the Three Kings Dead, who rudely point their bony fingers and remark: "As you are now, so were we. As we are now, so will you be."

There are more skeletons, literally in a cupboard this time, further down the Windrush in Minster Lovell, where, in 1747, those of a man and a dog were found in the now ruined hall. The discovery lent substance to a local legend that the lost Lord Lovell, a supporter of Richard III against Henry VII at Bosworth, had taken refuge in a closet known only to one trusty

friend, who then died suddenly together with his secret. The Lovells bought the manor from the French Abbey of Ivry, and in the early Middle Ages much of the valley belonged to Norman monks, who presumably needed wool for their habits. The French connection is particularly evident at Cogges where, in addition to a fascinating farm museum, housed in a rare thirteenth-century farmhouse, there is a transplanted French Gothic church complete with an octagonal tower like that of its mother Abbey in Fecamp.

By 1828, however, when William Cobbett went riding round the wolds, the land had long been in lay hands. Cobbett hated the Witney blanketers, whose machines, he said, were laying waste whole villages by rendering redundant tuckers,

fullers, weavers, journeymen, fellmongers, not to mention spinners who spun the yarn. But Richard Early, descendant of Thomas Early, who founded the first Witney Blanket Factory in 1669, tells visitors to the present Early Mill that had the business not mechanized itself it would not have survived at all, because Antipodean merino sheep spent the nineteenth century ruthlessly out-fleecing their Cotswold cousins.

Certainly there are few sheep on the hills now, although some enterprising wool enthusiasts in the village of Filkins breed the traditional strain, and make traditional things in the traditional way.

Wool remained Britain's greatest export until 1830. Yet only one working mill, several empty ones, a few ornate wrought-iron shop fronts and a certain rural-Palladian style of architecture, ironically apparent in the Unemployment Office and the Italianate loggias of the former workhouse, bear testimony to Witney's past, vast importance.

There is nothing to remind the casual passer-by that number 32 Bridge Street, a fourteenth-century gabled house covered in stucco, was once Staple Hall Inn, where woolmen settled accounts on quarter days with much feasting or that the fine, empty, building in the High Street inscribed "Robert Collier Master 1721" is none other than Blanket Hall, where the Worshipful Company of Witney Weavers once held court beneath a portrait of Queen Anne by Lely.

However, a sign on almshouses overlooking the churchyard containing the said Collier's sadly vandalized wool-gear, still proclaims that they were erected "for six poor blanket makers' widows"; and graffiti in the seventeenth-century Butter Cross, built by Armiger de Cogges, who was a sort of wool-tax inspector, tells the world in general exactly which young Witnoid is presently in love, and with whom.

I pondered the transience of everything in the saloon bar of the Fleece before driving south along the old export-rail to Southampton. At Radcot there is a narrow, Gothic, thirteenth-century pack-horse bridge over the Thames, which is now a hazard to motorists. And vice versa: "Cars! said an elderly stonemason. "Move too fast. Never go in 'em myself."



In a country churchyard: Almshouses "for blanket makers' widows" in Witney

## Tour giants threaten summer surcharges

It looks as if summer 1985 will see the end of the blanket guarantees against holiday surcharges which have been offered by major tour operators over the past few years. Two of the largest operators, Thomson Holidays and Horizon, have withdrawn their no-surgecharge guarantees in their 1985 programmes which went on sale this week and they now reserve the right to impose surcharges of up to 10 per cent on the package price if the cost of aviation fuel increases, or if exchange rates in destination countries harden against sterling.

Both Thomson and Horizon have maintained no-surgecharge guarantees for their 1984-85 winter programmes but with the continuing slide of the pound against the dollar, which is used for all aviation fuel purchases, they argue that it would be foolhardy to continue the guarantees for next summer. Thomson says that this year it has had to absorb £3m in extra costs which it has been unable to pass on to its clients. A surcharge would probably be incurred even on a summer 1985 holiday booked now because the pound had declined by five per cent against the dollar since July 2, the base date used by all major tour operators to calculate their costings.

But Thomson says it would have to reconsider its position if another major operator came up with a no-surgecharge guarantee. The second largest operator, Intasun, has already said that it will not be offering a blanket guarantee for next summer. British Airways Holidays, which operates the Enterprise, Sovereign and Martin Rooks

programmes, says it has not yet taken a decision. The leading long-haul operator, Kuoni, is offering a guarantee against surcharges in its 1984-85 programme, published this week, provided that the holiday is paid for in full at the time of booking. Customers who do not take advantage of this offer can still cancel without penalty if surcharges exceed 12 per cent of the holiday price.

**Autumn offers**  
Sally Line, which operates ferry programmes between Ramsgate and Dunkirk, has cut fares for the coming autumn and winter season, starting on October 1. Among its new offers is a day return fare of £30 for four adults plus car which is aimed at Britons planning pre-Christmas shopping expeditions in France. Other reduced fares include £67 return for five passengers plus car for a 60-hour trip between October 1 and January 6, reducing to £63 from January 7 to March 31.

**Warm water warnings**  
The Department of Health has issued a warning about contaminated water supplies at Albufeira, in Portugal's Algarve region, following an outbreak of gastroenteritis. The department says there is no reason for anyone to cancel holidays in the area but it has advised that tap water should not be used unless it has been boiled, and that only bottled water should be drunk. Holidaymakers are also advised not to take ice in drinks.

**Free return from France**  
Air France and British Airways are offering new low return fares to a number of destinations in France this winter at less than

the normal one-way price. Sample prices are £130 return to Nice compared with the normal one-way fare of £156, and £105 return to Bordeaux (normal one-way fare £124). Passengers using the new fare are required to spend one Saturday night in France and reservations cannot be changed once the ticket has been bought.

New lower fares will also be available to Switzerland this winter. British Airways and Swissair are introducing new Super Apex fares up to 28 per cent below the present level at £88 return from London to Geneva or Basel, £92 London-Zurich and £108 Manchester-Zurich. Seats will be available at the new fare on selected flights every day, but bookings must be made at least 14 days in advance.

**Holiday hotels**  
The English Tourist Board has published the latest edition of *Let's Go*, the definitive guide to short breaks in England, which lists bargains available at more than 1,500 hotels throughout the country. The guide is available free from tourist information centres or post-free from the English Tourist Board, Admail 14, London SW1W 0YX.

ence dancing are other activities which will be catered for on Canberra cruises.

**Canadian Christmas**  
Special fares to Canada over the Christmas/New Year period are available from the Canadian charter airline Wardair on its flights from Gatwick, Manchester and Prestwick to Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Fares start at £278 return from Manchester to Toronto and a number of seats are available for senior citizens at £20 off the normal fare.

Another operator, American Airplan, is also offering a £278 return fare on scheduled services between Heathrow and Toronto on selected departures in October.

**Philip Ray**

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## IN THE GARDEN

## Beware the containerized plant



Decision time: Choosing evergreens at a garden centre

These days, good quality plant material is available almost everywhere in the country, outlets having multiplied with increased demand. Nurseries used to be the most common source of plants, but with the rise of garden centres they now take second place. Perhaps surprisingly, Woolworth is the biggest single supplier of plants in this country, and good quality plants they generally are.

The way the plants are displayed is a good guide to their quality: if the plant looks good it is likely to be good. A tidy, well-stocked garden centre is a good sign: plants which have been looked after well will withstand the shock of planting out. Probably the most important thing about buying plants is to have a good idea of what you want beforehand, though plants bought on impulse are often the most successful. As the year progresses the wise gardener makes notes so that decisions on what to buy emerge gradually over a season, and the visit to the garden centre is the culmination of the year's work.

Selecting a plant requires some thought, particularly in regard to its site. Soil conditions are a crucial consideration: if a plant cannot adapt to them it will be a complete waste of money and effort.

Few plants make up after a bad start, so good quality is essential. Very cheap plants should be looked at closely, and you must have a clear idea of what you want them for. The other crucial point is to find out in advance what the plant you want to buy should look like, so that you can see whether a particular example is typical of the genus.

This is the time to be planting evergreens and they are now on sale in shops and garden centres. Make sure they have fresh green foliage - any which look at all wrinkled or dry are best left on the shelf. Leaves should grow right to the tip of the shoots. Plants which exhibit shoots growing out of character - with one strong shoot and a number of smaller, weaker ones round it, for example - should be carefully examined. With the

public demanding to be able to plant at almost any time of the year there are always plants on the shelves. They can be bought in three different ways: bare rooted, root-balled, or in a container. Bare-rooted plants should only be handled during the dormant period, from about November until late March. This is a good way to buy plants though, while planting outside the optimum period is possible, the results may not be good.

Root-balled plants have been lifted during the dormant season and the roots wrapped in sacking or similar material and placed in peat. Again these plants are best handled during the dormant season.

The third group, plants in a container, needs closer investigation. I prefer the term "container grown" to "containerized". A container-grown plant has been put into the container when young and has grown "in" at least part of a season in it, so that the roots have taken over the compost. A containerized plant may have been lifted at the wrong time of

year, put into a container and immediately displayed for sale. As a rule the majority of good nurseries or garden centres sell container-grown plants. A sure sign of a containerized plant is one which is loose, its roots in compost but not growing. The size of the container should also be suitable for the plant's size. Deciduous plants are much the same as evergreens except that they very rarely have leaves to indicate their quality. If you have a good idea of the plant's growth habit you will know how much growth to expect from a young healthy cutting. The shoots will tell you if the plant is healthy. Both shoot and buds should be plump and turgid and the bark on the shoot, and indeed anywhere on the plant, should be smooth and round and not wrinkled. Shoots should be soft and supple right to the tips. Also check for disease: the clearest symptom is wrinkled shoots, which means that the plants have been neglected and damage has already been caused.

Ashley Stephenson

## Onions without tears

It is usual to sow the non-bolt type of onion in mid-August in the northern parts of the country and in early September in southern counties. However, this is not a usual year, with the higher summer temperatures and lower rainfall than expected. As a result sowing dates have gone a little awry, and now is the time to sow onions in the north as well as in the south. Onions like full sun and good drainage is probably more important for these over-wintering types than for spring-sown onions. Prepare the ground well, if the soil is on the acid side you may have to lime the site first. A fine silt is important for the soil over and then break it down with a rake until it is very fine. Remember that onions can be grown in the same bed year after year as long as they are not diseased. The ground should be in good shape. Although onions should never be grown in freshly manured ground, you can dig in farmyard manure from the previous crop. Well-rotted rather than fresh manure is the answer. Autumn-sown onions should be sown in a sowing bed, to make about 5in of firm growth before the winter sets in, to ensure that the plants will tolerate the rigours of winter. Over-rich ground produces soft growth which usually means the plants are not able to withstand wet, frosty weather.



Dane's Yellow Onion

Sow the seed in rows 12in apart, about 1/2 in deep. Because of the likelihood of losses over the winter, sow more thickly than you would in spring. Instead of scattering seed thinly down the rows it is possible to place seeds at intervals roughly 1in apart, which saves seed and lessens the need for too much thinning out later.

Before sowing, make sure the soil is well charged with moisture, and do not let it dry out after sowing. Seed will germinate in about a week, perhaps a little longer. All onions like a well-firmed soil, so if necessary firm in the rows after germination.

## When it pays to grow nettles and thistles

To save the silver-studded blue from extinction a team of volunteers two weeks ago moved 4,000 square yards of heathland from Ipswich to Aldeburgh, 15 miles away. The ordinary gardener need not go to such lengths, however, to attract the ordinary butterfly...

Everybody loves butterflies. No garden is complete without them. It seems odd, therefore, that so few gardeners make any effort to attract them. With the populations of more than half of our 60 native species in decline, perhaps we should read seed catalogues and the like with butterflies in mind, and start planning next year's butterfly garden now.

Not much is known about why various species of butterfly favour one place over another, where they go when they are not there, or what happens to them in the meantime. We know what they like: nectar, scent and certain colours (in native plant species wherever possible). They dislike chemicals, conifers and an excess of order.

Butterflies are capricious creatures and there is no guarantee that they will turn up just because you have created ideal habitat for them. But you stand a better chance if you find out beforehand what species are already common in your area and plan accordingly.

The basic strategy is simplicity itself: an appropriate food plant in a sheltered but sunny position on which the female

can lay her eggs, succeeded by flowering plants on which the adults can feed.

Cottage gardens, hedgerows and coppiced woodlands are the habitats that butterflies like best, but they are rapidly vanishing. Modern gardens tend to be far too tidy, with too many cultivars that have had all the goodness bred out of them for show.

To begin with, designate part of the garden, perhaps on the periphery, as "wilderness". There let nettles, brambles, thistles, ragwort and long grasses thrive. At the same time try to cultivate or encourage a patch of wild flowers: primrose, dandelion, campion, clover, hawkweed, lucerne, teasel, moon-daisy, hemp agrimony, thyme, marjoram, scabious, knapweed, to name but a few.

Stinging nettles in full sunlight are the foodplant for small tortoiseshell, peacock, red admiral and comma caterpillars. Cut them back to a few inches off the ground at the end of June, when the first brood of caterpillars has usually departed; the second growth could then attract another batch of eggs. Long grasses and brambles



Struggling for survival: From left, the Duke of Burgundy fritillary, usually seen in woodland clearings; the orange tip, devotee of the hedgerow; the chalkhill blue, whose sole food plant is the horse-shoe vetch; and the swallowtail, now confined to East Anglia

should be cut back in late October.

Buddleia is well known as "the butterfly bush"; but stick to the old-fashioned mauve or white, eschewing the more modern, deeper-coloured cultivars. Plant more than one bush, and cut one back in April so that it will flower later and so extend the buddleia "season".

Early-flowering plants are useful for attracting species that hibernate, such as the small tortoiseshell and peacock, because they must eat before they can start breeding. Wallflowers, Siberian wallflowers (*Cheiranthus Allionii*), yellow alyssum, aubretia, arabis and honesty might attract the brimstone and

comma as well. In milder areas autumn-sown stocks will flower in the spring.

Holly, and ivy with berries in a sunny location are attractive to the holly blue. Garlic mustard, lady's smock, honesty might attract the orange tip.

It is possible to work out a seasonal calendar so that something to tickle the fancy of a butterfly will be in flower most of the time. In spring there is thrift, honesty, sweet rocket and valerian; in summer, bugle, sweet william, lavender, camellia, phlox, hyssop and buddleia; autumn has heliotrope, golden rod, aster, Michaelmas daisy and iceland (but avoid cultivars such as Autumn-Joy).

You need not abandon your old favourites, many of which are perfectly acceptable to butterflies: lilac, petunia, primrose, pinks, forget-me-not.

Any of the flowers attractive to butterflies should be planted in masses.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act it is illegal to uproot any wild plant in most circumstances. A number of merchants can supply seed, among them John Chambers of 15 Westleigh Road, Barton Segrave, Kettering, Northamptonshire, and Suffolk Herbs, Sawyers Farm, Little Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Tony Samstag

The British Butterfly Conservation Society (BBCS), is at Tudor House, Quorn, near Loughborough, Leicestershire (0509 412870).

Useful books on butterflies include: *Gardening for Butterflies* by A. Hoare (BBCS, London Branch, available from A. Hoare, 35 Crescent Road, Kingston, Surrey. Minimum donation 15p and an SAE); *A Complete Guide to British Butterflies* by M. Brooks and C. Knight (Cape, £10.95); *The Mitchell Beazley Pocket Guide to Butterflies* by P. Whalley (Mitchell Beazley, £3.95).

A good range of butterfly books, wallcharts, postcards and "pop-up" greeting cards are available at the British Museum (Natural History), Publications/Sales Dept, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-589 6323).

## Valued velvets

A small tree which is quite rare in many parts of the country is *Eucodia velutina*. The *Eucodia velutina* has no common name; it is a deciduous tree which does not often reach a great height although it is sometimes seen with a wide branching head. It will grow to 40ft and because of its habit, it needs head room to show its true shape. The young shoots are clothed with a velvety down as its name suggests. In a mature tree the down is difficult to see but if planted young the shoots are visible and the down apparent. Its leaves are one of its most attractive features; they are quite long, reaching up to 10in, pinnate and can have between 7 and 11 leaflets from the main stalk; the leaflets, which are narrow and come to a sharp point at the tip,

may be 4in long and about half as wide. Flowers are out now. They appear from the ends of the new shoots in the leaf axils, as a rule only from the current year's shoots, which are high up the tree; consequently the flowers are not plainly visible. The umbels of white to cream flowers can be up to 7in across and almost as deep and in a good year they are found on almost every leaf high in the tree. *Eucodia danieldi* is sometimes grown, but it is *E. hupehensis* which is more common. All forms are worth growing but the most attractive of the trees is the *velutina* which is fairly hardy. It may not be fully so in the north east but it is not too exposed it will survive. Plants are not easy to obtain and as they are in short supply the price varies greatly. Hilliers of Winchester list *E. velutina* and *E. hupehensis*, with prices likely to be in excess of £20 each.

## High-minded

Climbing plants are always valuable: they add an extra dimension to the garden by taking the eye up and are useful for covering unsightly walls as well as being ornamental.

*Trachelospermum* is an evergreen twining plant, which means it needs a framework. It will not stick to a wall in the same way as ivy or hydrangea will and has to have a trellis or wires to the height you require. A mature plant will reach 10-12ft but it takes time to get established. It is tender and needs to be carefully sited. A south or south-west wall is the ideal and it should not be shaded by trees or other objects. It is even more important that its roots are in free-draining soil. *Trachelospermum jasminoides* variegatum has leaves which are marked and blotched with creamy colorations. Plants will cost about £10 each.

improve the soil. Farmyard manure is best but peat, compost or even bark would be better than no humus. Organic manures, if they are to be added would have to be applied little and often. Make sure the plant is not rootbound and is still showing signs of growth; plants which have stopped growing and whose wood has hardened will remain much as they are. It is a difficult plant to grow and the best approach may be to keep it in a large pot until a suitable site has been selected.

Foliage is attractive if a little sparse. It is somewhat waxy looking on long stems twining upwards. Flowers are creamy white and beautifully scented. The plant is coming into flower now and will produce flowers until mid to late August. *Trachelospermum jasminoides* variegatum has leaves which are marked and blotched with creamy colorations. Plants will cost about £10 each.

## EATING OUT

## Who's game for a meal deep in the Forest?

Having dealt with the oyster, we turn this week to another element of Britain's natural food heritage currently in season - venison - and track it down in the New Forest

The regular appearance of those "leaping stag" road-signs on routes into the New Forest give eloquent testimony to the riches within the thickets and woods of this part of Hampshire. Although much of the land is rigorously controlled by the Forestry Commission, and much of the game is nurtured by Crown keepers and wardens, a genuine sense of English wildlife is generated.

Venison evokes a variety of emotions. On the one hand, it has an aura of royal hunting and rich living; on the other, it can arouse vegetarian sympathies within the most fervent carnivore. I certainly prayed I wouldn't see any deer on the journey into the Forest.

For those able to reconcile these contrasting emotions, the New Forest is ideal "hunting" ground - game pie and venison sausages generally turn up in even the humblest of pubs. For a more stylish approach to this royal meat, try The Burley Manor Hotel in the heart of the forest. Set in 54 acres of parkland overlooking the picturesque village of Burley, the manor is an elegant mid-nineteenth century building.

The hotel (AA 3 star) has an attractive, panelled dining-room whose L-shaped design allows pleasant views of the wooded grounds. Comfortable, upholstered chairs and discreet lighting are rather undermined by intrusive "muzz" of the "Quantanamera" era, and some of the service is a little over-familiar, in the style of a country hospital rather than a country hotel.

Nevertheless, dining there can be an enjoyable experience, not least because the hotel's menu is a fixed-price affair at £8.95, offering three courses and coffee with minis. For the price, the range of dishes is better than most, although one or two (chateaubriand, for example) do have price supplements.

The venison on offer at Burley Manor comes in the



shape of an escalope forestiere, which arrives in a dark, rich red wine sauce; flecked with mushrooms and onions. With venison, though, saucing is almost a secondary consideration: if the meat hasn't been hung for long enough, or larded or marinated, or if it has been taken from an aged animal, then your jaws will soon tell you the worst.

Considering these variables, the venison at Burley Manor was of a more than reasonable quality, although "escalope", suggesting a slim slice, was not the term I'd apply. Hunk, perhaps.

Dishes around the venison include an attractive savoury starter of mushrooms Lyndhurst (wrapped in bacon, and cooked with cider and cheese) and an unlikely but nevertheless successful combination of plaice stuffed with mango chutney and banana in a light curry sauce. Medallions of pork, scampi in Pernod and assorted grills of fish or steak dominate the rest of the menu.

Burley Manor has a cosmopolitan range of wines from 14 different countries, including the almost honey-flavoured English table wine Chickering Hall '82 (Muller Thurgau, £5.45). For less formal dining, there's a pub-style grill in an annex, "Charcoal", which, incidentally, serves a venison casserole.

A few miles from Burley, near Brockenhurst, and set back from the road in what looks like an equestrian centre, The New Park Manor Hotel would seem to have the ideal credentials for

venison consumption, since it was once a Charles II hunting lodge. Stags' heads still gaze down on lounge and lobby, but a large part of the hotel (AA 2 star) seems rather rundown and sufficed.

The dining-room in particular is a riot of "blue jungle" wall-paper, turquoise-upholstered chairs and garish tiles which, together with the languid music and sugar-shakers, give the air of a 1950's sea-side hotel, with a menu to match - roll-top herrings, Dover soles, black-berry pie and custard.

Nevertheless, New Park Manor's contribution to the venison repertoire - the King Rufus Steak (£8) - is a considerable achievement. Cooked over a lamp at the table, it features a prime, well-hung steak, marinated in red wine, with mushrooms, cream and armagnac, and is delicious. With home-grown vegetables (they also have their own pigs for pork chops and bacon) it's a dish to make you forget the rather less-than-royal surroundings. A decent number of half bottles will aid the process but beware of having too much. The drive back through the forest at night is eerie enough.

Stan Hey

Burley Manor Hotel, Burley, Hampshire (042 53 3314). Open: 7pm-10.30pm (9.30pm Sun) daily and 12.30pm-2pm Sun.

New Park Manor Hotel, Lyndhurst Road, Brockenhurst, Hampshire (0590 234467). Open: noon-2pm and 7pm-9pm daily.

## Doves fall victim to pigeons' charms

Fair Isle's rare rock doves are losing their purity, seduced by lingering racing pigeons who have no desire to return home. By the end of the century, the doves' distinctive markings - grey backs, little white rumps and two black lines on their wings - will be on the way out. Today, there are only 20 pairs of pure rock doves left, one of the last colonies, on this remote island between Shetland and Orkney.

At the Fair Isle Bird Observatory, the most northerly of a dozen official field stations in Britain and Ireland, staff have logged and studied 333 feathered species, and the figure still climbs. Visitors are welcome at the observatory, where ornithologists invite them to share their way of life.

Dedicated bird "twitters", rarity hunters, who will charter a plane to score sightings, descend out of the skies during the famed autumn migration. Lesser fanciers visit throughout the season, joining ornithologists who ring around 10,000 birds a year. Even novices, who arrive scarcely able to tell a puffin from an oyster catcher, catch their enthusiasm, though they might not appreciate the native boxies. These great brown skua gulls dive-bomb intruders during the breeding season, and sometimes hit them head on.

We came to Fair Isle by sea. The Good Shepherd, a small but sturdy wooden ferry, takes three hours from Grimsby, on the southern tip of Shetland. The journey, enlivened by the sight of following dolphins, is free - subsidized by Shetland Islands Council.

The observatory is a few paces above the sandy North Haven, where the boat ties up. It is a substantial hostel with single and double rooms. Newcomers are invited into the nerve centre, the bird room, with scales, cotton bags, safety helmets and measuring devices. There is a whiff of bird smell,

but the only creature we saw was stuffed. The warden, Nick Riddiford, is a leading international expert, and a smiling, relaxed host who will gladly talk to listen but won't insist on it if they don't. He had with him three seasonal amateur volunteers whom he was training.

The first round the following day would be at 7am, we were told, and this was often the best. So at seven the next morning I dutifully joined Dave, one of the volunteers, who earns his living organizing minibeaks in London. We walked across wet grass near tall rocky cliffs which harbour colonies of puffins, fulmars, shags and shelter seals. "We have 10 Heiligoland traps, named after the centre in Germany where a bird observatory was set up 80 years ago," explained Dave, eyeing a meadow pipit. He enticed the bird to fly the length of the chickenwire trap, built along a drystone wall. "Most of the birds we catch by driving them in, arms waving, so that they are inside for only a few seconds."

The fluttering juvenile tripped the catch and was imprisoned. Dave tenderly picked the bird, ringed its leg on the spot, made an entry in his notebook and released the fledgling. Next came a couple of rock pipits, and - in the baited trap back near base - a veritable crowd of furious herring and blackbacked gulls, who were crammed into bags and brought back to the bird room for a pre-breakfast measuring session.

You don't often get to eye a captive gull that close, even a common one. For the ornithologists there are rarer treats, such as the arrival of a snowy owl last year. Later, as ornithologists watched, a European crane, the first spotted for 20 years, flew past. Another species in store was a long-billed dowitcher, on the wrong side of the Atlantic (its usual route is between Canada and South



Check out: Nick Riddiford, observatory warden, rings a gull

America) who stayed on Fair Isle for a few days.

Waifs and strays, such as a rustic bunting (later rediscovered in Greece, en route back to its native Asia) are not as significant as main migratory species. Thousands of redwings pass through in autumn. I met the first of the solitary common sandpipers flying south. Only a few weeks old, it had already covered at least 200 miles from Norway and would continue to Africa. Awe-inspiring.

Lying on that migratory route from Scandinavia to Europe and beyond where the North Sea forms waves with the Atlantic Ocean, Fair Isle has been an observatory since 1948. In that year the ornithologist George Waterston bought the island, which he presented to the National Trust for Scotland six years later.

We went in search of breeding grounds, armed with borrowed binoculars and identification books, and spent hours transfixed by the behaviour of puffins and fulmars. We shielded ourselves against vicious skuas, and reported an oystercatcher - lured by wool tangled around its legs.

Visitors are encouraged to

fishing trip. Although fish, especially pillocks, are in abundance, almost climbing the line. Fair Isle cannot harbour the large trawlers which would make fishing commercially here. Noosies can still be seen in the South Harbour - stone-lined grooves where rowing boats were hauled up for safekeeping.

When the island museum, named after George Waterston, opens in the Auld Schule next spring, stories will be retold. We heard about wrecks - from El Greco Griffin, one of the Spanish Armada, in 1588 to the Maverick, which sank in 1980 overtaken with fish. We saw the north and south lighthouses, we visited crofters and we learnt about the famous Fair Isle knitting from the Fair Isle Crafts Cooperative who took our orders for the winter.

Ann Hills

Fair Isle is one of seven island observatories. Others are on the Isle of May, off Fife (with accommodation in a converted lighthouse), on the Caill of Man (off the Isle of Man), on Bardsey, North Wales, and Cape Clear, off the South-west coast of Ireland. All official field stations, which are members of the British Bird Observatories Council, allow visitors to share their holidays with resident ornithologists. Some provide only basic self-catering, costing about £2 a night. The one on Fair Isle, with full board, is from £11 per night, or £26 a week. It closes from Nov to Feb. A few stay open all year.

A complete list, The Bird Observatories Network, is free (sae appreciated) from the British Trust for Ornithology, Beech Grove, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 5NR (044282 3461).

The boat on Grimsby is free. Logansair fly to Fair Isle for about £35 return. For more details of both contact the Shetland Tourist Information Centre, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0LU (0395 3434).

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Beryl Downing on the resurgence of lace

VALUES

DRINK

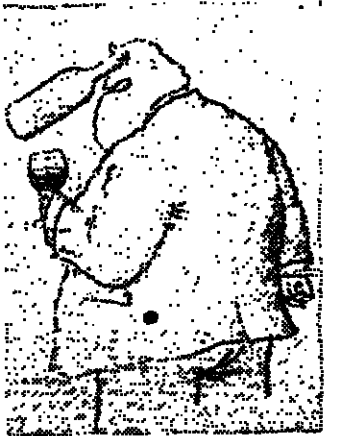
Good taste can be just a matter of course

Tasting wine is one of life's most pleasurable pursuits. But tasting and comparing a wide range of wines on a regular basis is well nigh impossible (unless you happen to be in the trade). Hence the creation of the wine tasting course.

The courses run by Christie's and Sotheby's are probably the most upmarket but I have also heard very good reports of the wine appreciation courses run by the Inner London Education Authority. Cheap and cheerful, they are open to people who live in inner London for £22 for a three-term year and to non-ILEA residents for £33; the cost of the six or so wines that are tasted each week is usually shared among the class, which adds about £2 a week to the basic fee. The course is conducted by a member of the Wine & Spirit Education Trust and covers the basic points such as how to taste, the key facts about grape varieties and regions, and a little bit of vini and viti culture.

Full details are given in the *Floodlight* booklet, which is available from good bookshops and newsgroups for 50p or from the ILEA Information Centre, Room 77, County Hall, London SE1 7PB, for £1 (including postage and packing). Most of the venues are in north-west or south-west London, and most of the sessions are held in the evening; however, there are a few day courses as well. ILEA is also running a "Wines of Europe" course at two schools. The official enrolment period is next week.

From Ronald Searle's "Winequest"



Distinctive nose

Christie's Wine Course starts on October 2. There are two self-contained parts to the course; each is limited to 45 people and is conducted by well-known names in the wine world such as Harry Waugh, Steven Spurrier and Michael Broadbent, the distinguished head of Christie's wine department.

The basic course, "Introduction to French Wines", covers subjects such as how to taste, grape varieties and wine styles, as well as the major French wine regions. It costs £80 and is held on Tuesday evenings from October 2 to October 30. "French Wines - Advanced Level" (Tuesday evenings between November 6 and December 4, £115) concentrates on the great wines of Burgundy and Bordeaux. The wines served will consist entirely of *cru classé* or *premier* and *grand cru* level. Write to Christie's Wine Course, 63 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 0JL (01-581 3933) for registration forms and further information.

"Wine evenings with Sotheby's" is, as the name suggests, conducted in a different style. Sotheby's hope that the evenings will prove "instructive and relaxing" and they offer an aperitif before each session to get everyone in the right frame of mind. Speakers include such authoritative figures as Marchese Piero Antinori from Tuscany and Hamilton Narby of Chateau Giscard in the Sauternes region. The price for the series of six is £145 but people can also book one or more of the evenings (priced around £25 each) on an individual basis. They are held roughly every other Thursday evening from September 27 to December 6 at Sotheby's, St George Street, Westminster, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8080).

If the thought of an individual wine tasting and lecture appeals more than a course, it is well worth considering the selection offered in La Vigneronne's *Wine Tastings* leaflet, available from the company, 105 Old Brompton Road, London SW7. In the past I have found these evening tastings fascinating; the most promising this autumn look like being J. California Selection (October 23, £15), the Old Botled Harveys Sherries (November 15, £8.75) and the 1963 Vintage Port (November 22, £15.50).

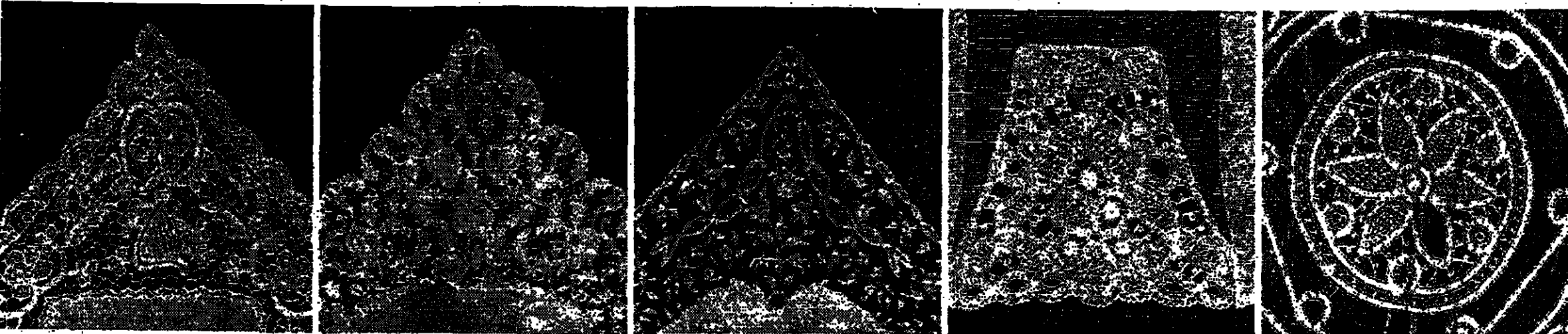
B.D.

Jane MacQuitty

**Croft PARTICULAR**

The light, crisp, pale sherry from Croft.

**YOU DON'T NEED A PARTICULAR TIME TO ENJOY CROFT PARTICULAR.**



Collectors' items: From left, three handkerchiefs with deep lace borders - Youghal needlepoint c1890 showing an Irish harp, £48; Honiton lace c1850 with a typical flower design, £85; Brussels needlepoint on machine-made net c1870 but with the lawn centre replaced later, £38. All from Lunn Antiques. To their right, two examples from the English Lace School - an antique Branscombe tape lace border and an unfinished modern version

# Bobbin back into the limelight

There is nothing like a little touch of scandal and intrigue to improve a flagging image, so after all the publicity for last week's television screening of Shirley Conran's novel *Lace*, Nottingham, Devon and Bucks should get out their order books. Lace is in demand.

Some would say its potential had already been spotted. Interest in hand lace is increasing at the rate of 1,200 new members a year for the Lace Guild, and the machine industry, which only 30 years ago was still fragmented into separate makers, dyers and merchants, is now operating efficiently as a unified whole. Public appreciation of antique lace has changed, too. Instead of buying any piece of linen with a lace edge, customers are becoming knowledgeable collectors, recognizing the difference between Brussels and Honiton, Maltese and Bucks point.

But that is no guarantee that lace will survive on any large scale. For 300 years it has had a pretty bumpy ride. Booms one decade, slumps the next, a frivolity representing wealth and glamour, an ephemeral thing at the whim of fashion.

Santina Levey, keeper of textiles and dress at the Victoria & Albert Museum, has just written the most authoritative book on the subject - *Lace, a History* published by the museum in conjunction with W. S. Maney, price £59. It is a reference for specialists and collectors, magnificently illustrated and carefully researched by Miss Levey not only at the V & A, which has the largest textiles department in the world, but also on visits to the major collections of lace in Europe and America.

Her findings contradict many theories about the development of lace, which, she says, did not exist as we know it until the sixteenth century - indeed the word meant a tie, braid or cord until well into the seventeenth century.

"People have tried to say there was lace before the 1500s, but none of their theories stands up", Miss Levey says. "Because it was a useless decoration it came into existence only because fashion demanded it. It depended on a growing use of linen as a visible part of dress, instead of simply for undergarments."

It is difficult to pinpoint exactly where and when the first form of lace, needle lace, originated - probably in Flanders, where they had fine linen and a tradition of white embroidery. But it also developed at about the same time in Italy, the centre of luxury trades and of *passementerie* from which bobbin lace is likely to have developed.

There are romantic tales of lace being brought to England by Flemish settlers fleeing from religious persecution, but Santina Levey does not accept this theory. "It came here as something fashionable to wear. The finest early lace was certainly imported, and needlewomen and embroiderers quickly copied it. It was probably one of those things that spontaneously happen independently in several places at once in fashion, and it was a convenient trade for the poor because raw materials and equipment were cheap and the finished product was expensive."

So expensive that courtiers paid more for their lace than for

Sarah Karama



their jewels. It was often made of precious metals, and for the marriage in 1613 of Elizabeth, daughter of James I, the warrant to the Great Wardrobe lists more than 1,000lb of gold and silver lace.

From the seventeenth century, hand-made lace zigzagged over the fashion graph - up with caps, kerchiefs and ruffles, down with Directoire simplicity, up again when Queen Victoria, commissioned Honiton lace for her wedding dress, keeping 200 people in Beer in Devon employed from March until November 1839, and finally down and out with the outbreak of the First World War. The machine lace industry, which began in the 1790s, kept going longer, but demand waned after the Second World War.

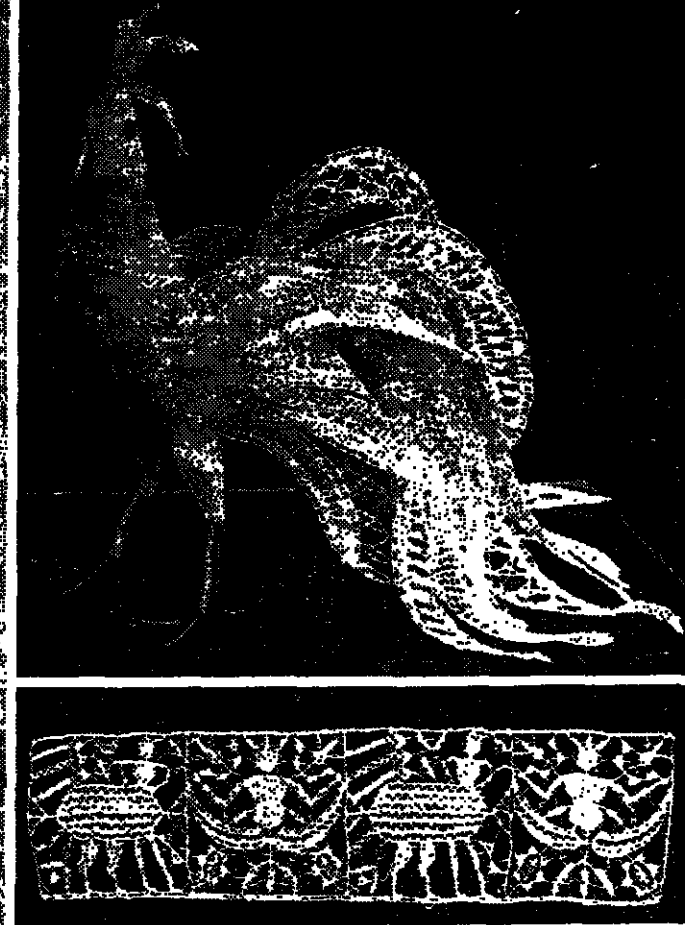
It took another 30 years for interest to pick up again. In 1976 a group of teachers in Buckingham and Bedford realized that there were more lacemakers left than they had thought, and they formed the Lace Guild to hand them together, to exchange news and patterns and to promote classes and encourage design. Until this year they have been, you might say, somewhat loosely organized, but as they have run entirely on voluntary labour

and have been amassing £8 a year subscriptions from a growing membership, now 6,500, they have built up enough capital to buy a house in Stourbridge which will be their headquarters.

At the moment one of the ways they are spreading the word is by arranging a weekend course for would-be teachers of lacemaking. It will take place on November 2-4 at Rowdell Hall, Codrill, near Wolverhampton, and will cost £47 for a single room with full board. For more details contact Christine Berrow, 7 Southwood Close, Kingswinford, West Midlands (0384 278105).

There will also be a lace workshop on September 22, 10.30am-4pm, organized by The Northumbria Lacemakers' Guild during their exhibition of antique and contemporary lace at Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, (0783 41214). The day costs £5 plus £3 for materials.

At about the same time that the Lace Guild was formed,



Above, camiknicks in black silk satin and Nottingham lace, sizes 32 to 36, £63 post free from Keturah Brown. Also in other colours. Top right, one of Ann Collier's modern designs, a cockle with elaborate tail feathers in bobbin lace. Bottom right, the earliest and most valuable piece at Lunn Antiques - a panel, 14 1/2 in x 4 in, depicting half human, half animal figures. Probably Adriatic early seventeenth century, £1,000

three days including lunch and coffee; residential courses include full board are from £130 for a twin room for five nights.

For more information and details of next year's courses contact The English Lace School, Honiton Court, Rock, near Exeter, Devon (0404 822735).

But as with so many crafts it is not enough to enjoy the process of making and to repeat old techniques - there must be some development in design and purpose if growth is to be sustained.

"If the craft is going to continue", says Santina Levey "people have to be forward-looking and receptive. At the moment too many people are producing copies of nineteenth-century lace, and there is a limit to the number of times you can go on doing that."

"All the early lace had a purpose, and today's makers have to think what is going to be done with the finished product and find a new approach to lace, using the old techniques to make new objects. This is what they are doing in Belgium and Scandinavia - three-dimensional sculptures, for example, and pictorial panels in many colours."

## SHOPFRONT

company who also specializes in products for problem skins. A list and details of postal charges is available.

If you have skin problems or don't know which products would be best for you, Katherine Corbett is still available to give free consultations. Quite a lot of guidance can be given on the telephone or appointments can be made to see her at her new second floor offices at 21 South Molton Street, London W1 (01 481 4688). Spider naevus and thread veins, and also brown patches, are still treated by the medical experts who have taken over the first floor, which is still known as the Katherine Corbett Clinic under the direction of Marie O'Sullivan, a registered nurse. Treatments for face and legs from £40. For appointments telephone 01-483 5905.

## Curious ceramics

An exhibition of unusual and original ceramics opened on Sunday at the Katherine House

Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

They are by three young women potters, Jennifer Aron, who is still a student at the Royal College of Art, Anne Harris, who left Croydon College of Art in 1979 and Linda Gunn-Russell, whose work is in the permanent collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Cleveland Crafts Centre. Linda's pots are ingenious and original - vases and jugs flattened and distorted with the opening of the vessel tilted forward - almost a pot parody. Anne's are simple earthenware bowls of clay coloured with oxides and burnished to achieve a leather-like polish. Jennifer decorates her pots by covering them with light liquid clay and then painting with wax resist. The clay is washed off the unwanted areas and these parts filled with glaze, giving an unusual and interesting texture. The ones shown are £180 for the large, £60 for the small.

The gallery is open Wed-Sat 10am-5pm and Sun 11am-4pm. The exhibition continues until Oct 12.

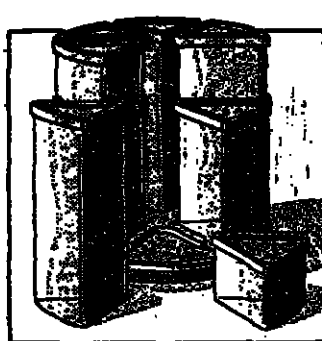
## Carousel

Here's a roundabout way of storing your groceries - a set of containers on a revolving base for kitchens with too little cupboard space. The nine containers, small, medium and large, stack in any order - use them for pasta, lentils, dried fruits, biscuits, sweets. In transparent plastic with cream band and bright lids the set costs £14.95 by S. Michael at 20 major branches of Marks & Spencer now and in another 25 branches by the end of October.

## Borrowed plumes

Those who deplore the lack of formality in today's dress might agree that an off-the-shoulder ball gown is not entirely suitable wear for the office, so the pretty girl who appeared in such a dress at *The Times* last week could hardly blame us for asking if she was a singing telegram. She wasn't. She was promoting a company called *Simpsons* which hires out the sort of full skirted, décolleté, ruffled frock that goes with fox trots and waltzes and sets you back about £550 for one evening's wear.

Posy Myers, who started *Simpsons* three years ago with her partner Richard Callaghan, designs the dresses herself and goes to a lot of trouble to see that the same dress does not appear at the same function twice. The dresses are in silk, taffeta, satin, cottons, lamé - don't expect silk chiffons or classic drapes; these are definitely the sort of little number Scarlett O'Hara would have liked. Costs are from £220 to £550 to hire an outfit for three or four days. If you want something new made it costs £10 extra. Sizes are usually 8 to 14 or a tall 16 and hiring is all by appointment (telephone 01-381 4890). A selection is also available at Moss Bros in Covent Garden. Evening dress hire is also available at One Night Stand, 44 Alexandra House, 140 Battersea Park Road, London SW11. Run by Joanna Doniger who started the company last year because she says she was "fed up with my girl friends



borrowing my evening dresses", it offers a wide variety of styles. Many of the dresses are her own originals, others are from well-known designers, including Janice Walwright, Jasper Conran, Frank Usher and include sleek dinner dresses in draped jersey as well as ballerina length party frocks and full ball gowns. There are handbags and jewelry to match, too, to complete the outfit. Costs are £40.25 to hire from Friday to Monday or overnight in London during the week. There are about 150 dresses - no two alike - in sizes 8 to 20 and suitable for ages 16 to 65. There are even some styles to wear during pregnancy. All visits are by appointment only (telephone 01-720 5878).

B.D.

Jane MacQuitty

## Sitting pretty

Keeping one jump ahead of the interior decorators is not easy when some of the best designs are never shown to the public. But astute home furnishers can already buy some of the furniture that is to be shown at Decorare, the interior decorators' trade show, next month.

Collins and Haynes will be showing their new range called *Romantic*, designed by Alan Pledge to reflect the new feeling for gentle, classic shapes in upholstered furniture. The look includes not only three and two-seater sofas and luxuriously comfortable arm chairs, but round tables with floor length cloths, scatter cushions, co-ordinated lamps and shades and fabric by the metre to make matching curtains.

There are six shapes in sofas and eight in armchairs and the idea is to mix the shapes in the same fabric or choose one shape for sofas and chairs but use complementary or reverse colour upholstery. Definitely the death knell of the three piece suite.

The fabric range includes cotton jacquards, damasks, aorlys, velvets and moirés - several hundred when you count up all the colourways, so you are very unlikely to walk into another room

looking just like yours. Prices (depending on the choice of fabric) are from £144 for a skirted stool, £347 for an arm chair, £592 for a two-seater sofa and £950 for a three-seater. You can choose piping in self or contrast colour and each border can be piped or supplied with a tailored skirt at no extra cost.

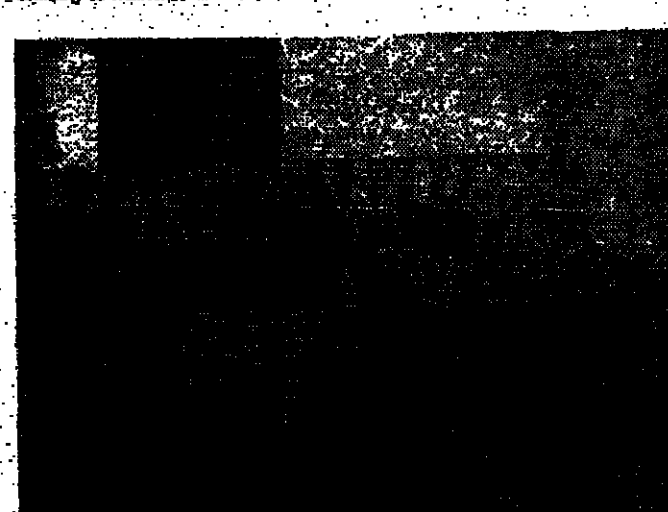
The styles illustrated are two. Longfellow sofas, small from £735, large from £872 with high slim arms and extra end cushions, and the Massfield chair with a low back and large sloping head cushion, from £385. The *Romantic* range can be seen now at Harrods and in October at selected Collins and Haynes stockists.

## Damask dreams

If you are old enough to remember Cecily Courtenage's dozen double damask dinner napkins tongue-twister you probably think of damask as something crisp and stiffly starched, as in this country it is usually made from linen. On the Continent, though, damask is used for bedding and is made from much lighter, softer cotton and once you have slept under a damask cover you won't want to know about polyester. So says Anni Harvey-Rice, who was brought up with damask in

## Special treatment

Devotees of Katherine Corbett's beauty treatments felt they would never face the world again when she gave up her clinic earlier this year. Now at least they can continue the good work at home for she has started a mail order service of her special treatment creams. They are particularly suitable for those with problem skins. Acne sufferers are helped by Lidoonvama Spa spray for clearing (£4.25 for 240ml) and the Cleansing Emulsion (4.95 for 148g) is intended for those with extremely sensitive skins which can be easily irritated - you don't follow up with the usual toning lotion which can have drying effect on the skin. I tried the skin food, which contains cocoa butter and is certainly the richest and most emollient cream I have come across. It is not necessary to use it every night - Katherine Corbett suggests a couple of times a week in a hot, steamy bath when the pores are open. (£3.65 for 100g). All the creams and lotions are made without perfume and with a minimum of preservatives, so the chemical content is kept as low as possible. In addition to the nine items specially formulated for the range, there are also four items, soap, bleach, sun tan cream and beauty lotion, made by Drule, the German





## CHESS

## Why evolution is the name of the game

One aspect of the game of chess that has always intrigued and captivated me is the fact that it is in a constant state of evolution. I am not referring to the rules, since the last change in these came as far back as the fifteenth century, when the *en passant* rule was introduced. Despite attempts by former world champions to change them, the game has not altered one little bit: chess has now reached a peak of perfection as far as the rules are concerned.

But the style of play, in particular in the opening and middle-game, is constantly changing. Players who are still playing the same kind of chess as the played 50 years ago are all on the downgrade, easy meat for those who have changed with the times.

Richard Réti first drew attention to this evolution in his entrancing book *Modern Ideas in Chess*. I became acquainted with it when I won a prize in the British Boys' Championship tournament at Hastings in 1927. In those days it was thought positively immoral for boys to be awarded money prizes in chess; instead we were given drafts to buy whatever we pleased in local shops.

Réti's theory about chess evolution appealed to me but he may have erred in classifying chess rather as though it was wholly an art like poetry, painting or music. Adolf Anderssen, for instance, did not play romantic chess, even though he lived in the days when Beethoven composed romantic music and Wordsworth wrote romantic poetry.

What were and are the changes in the style of play that manifested this constant evolution of the game? I can best illustrate them by referring to the evolution in the last 50 years. When I was active as a player, the changes all represented a constant attempt to render the game more dynamic and this can best be seen in the openings, where White is seeking to attack and form his plan of campaign as early as possible, and Black is not content with just defending himself but endeavours to counter-attack quickly.

Since the chess that is typical of the best opening theory is produced by the great players, it follows that the leaders of this evolution are all strong players of world class. In our time the leaders of this school of counter-attack and attack have been three great Russian mas-

ters: Boleslavsky, Bronstein and Geller, and it is largely to these three that we owe most of the modern theory of the King's Indian Defence. They demonstrated that the fianchettoed King's Bishop constituted a powerful counter-attacking weapon and they owed much of their success to the activities of that piece.

A reminder of all this is to be found in a fine book by Y. P. Geller, *The Application of Chess Theory* (Pergamon, £2.75). It demonstrates how he has played against the best of the world's players - in the Sicilian Defence and in the King's Indian Defence in particular. I quote from the book a game he won against the late Leonid Stein.

White, L. Stein, Black, Y.P. Geller, Moscow, USSR Team Championship 1966. Q.P. King's Indian Defence.

Stein, like Geller, clearly has ideas of a firm and early Kingside attack.

A speculative sacrifice which Geller, in his book, condemns, preferring 9...N-R4.

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Video cassettes

# The empire is back and it's a sure-fire winner

The highlight of the early autumn video releases is the money-spinning sequel to *Star Wars*. The *Empire Strikes Back*, which CBS/Fox Video is launching on October 18. With no prospect of the film appearing on television before mid 1986 at the earliest, it will be astonishing if the video version does not substantially add to the £3m taken in British cinemas.

There is hardly any need to recommend the film, which continues the enormously successful mixture of old-fashioned fairy tale and mind-bending cinema technology. The only surprising thing about *The Empire Strikes Back* was the script credit: Leigh Brackett, a Hollywood veteran who worked with Howard Hawks on *The Big Sleep* and *Rio Bravo*, and Lawrence Kasdan, who later turned director with *Body Heat*.

By setting a dealer price of £35 (which means it will retail at around £52), CBS/Fox is clearly looking for rentals rather than sales. However, *Star Wars*, which has been on video for some time - and also shown on television - is coming down in price and should be available at around £20.

The other new film titles include several released in the cinema only this year. Among them are *Silkwood* (Rank), with Meryl Streep as America's first nuclear martyr; *Star 80* (Warner Home Video), Bob Fosse's study of the life and death of Dorothy Stratten, the Playboy confidante; *The Dead Zone* (Thorn EMI), David Cronenberg's cogent thriller of the paranormal; and a well received Australian film about life in the outback, *We of the Never Never* (Odyssey), with Angela Punch McGregor.

Although it gained four Oscar nominations and was directed by the far from negligible talent of Martin Ritt, *Cross Creek* (Thorn EMI) had only a brief cinema showing in Britain. It is the story of the writer, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings - played by Mary Steenburgen - who is best known for *The Yearling*.

The crop of older, but still recent, movies now on video includes John Schlesinger's picture of American GIs in Britain, *Yanks* (Warner), Dustin Hoffman doing his drag act in *Tootsie* (RCA/Columbia), Clint Eastwood back as the cop Dirty Harry in *Sudden Impact* (Warner), and Burt Reynolds and Julie Andrews in the romantic comedy *The Man*

## New releases

*Who Loved Women* (RCA/Columbia). An interesting oddity is Roger Corman's low budget Western from 1956, *Five Guns West* (Rank).

The news from Walt Disney Home Video is that for the first time its cassettes will be available for purchase and not just rental, although with retail prices starting at £27.50 the move may be largely academic. Among the new Disney releases is *Something Wicked This Way Comes*, directed by Jack Clayton from a Ray Bradbury story about sinister happenings at a town carnival, and *The Happiest Millionaire*, with Fred MacMurray and Tommy Steele.

Television drama has been wretchedly represented on cassette, mainly because the companies and the unions could not agree terms for video release. But this is starting to change, and this month BBC Video is putting out two of Mike Leigh's richly comic

improvised plays: *Abigail's Party*, with Alison Steadman as the awful hostess; and *Nuts in May*, which charts the tribulations of a trendy couple camping in Dorset.

There is TV drama of a more conventional kind in *The Agatha Christie Collection* (Thorn EMI), comprising two adaptations of short stories by Christie featuring Maurice Denham, Gwen Watford and Peter Jones. On the comedy front, BBC Video is following the complete episode of *Fawlty Towers* with selections from *Last of the Summer Wine* and *Three of a Kind*.

West End stage productions are another neglected area on video, though to the slender list can now be added the Andrew Lloyd Webber musical, *Song and Dance*, starring Sarah Brightman and Wayne Sleep. The video was recorded on stage at the Palace Theatre, London, and will be released by RCA/Columbia on October 19.

Peter Waymark

## Club that keeps an eye on the classics

The common complaint of those who want more from films on video than the latest offerings in the sex and horror genres is where on earth to get hold of the tapes. Most video shops, for understandable commercial reasons, stock only a small selection of the most popular titles and ignore the rest.

So while, say, *Amityville III*, is on every shelf, it may be more difficult to find *La Belle et la Bête*, *Brief Encounter* or the works of Herzog and Fassbinder. It can become a vicious circle: because a cassette is not on display it is not asked for and this only reinforces the retailer's conviction that there is no money in classic films.

There is, however, a way out of the impasse and this is to join the British Film Institute's Video Club. It is now open to anyone, whether or not they are members of the BFI, and offers several attractions.

The first, simply, is to provide information on the availability of titles. Its current catalogue, containing details of some 300 films, is a useful quick guide to the best movies on video. All these titles can be obtained through the club,

which saves the bother of fruitless visits to video shops. Moreover, some of the films are only available through the club. These include Anthony Asquith's fine tribute to the Royal Air Force, *The Way to the Stars*, as well as two

splendid examples of 1940s melodrama starring James Mason and Margaret Lockwood, *The Man in Grey* and *The Wicked Lady*.

The list of exclusive titles is so far small but the club is confident of being able to add to

it, both through arrangements with commercial companies and by drawing on the resources of the National Film Archive whose collection includes more than 20,000 feature films.

The club also operates a search and find service under-

taking to track down and supply any film available on video that is not in its catalogue. There is no charge for this facility, which again gets round the frustration of making vain searches of video shops.

In contrast to the mainstream video trade, the club is a sale-only operation. Some of the prices (which include post and packing) are as high as £57 and £59, though Mr Jonathan Davis, director of the club, says that if people really want a film they are prepared to pay that much for it. There is no difficulty, for instance, in selling *The Third Man* at £48.

But the bulk of the demand, not surprisingly, is for titles costing less than £30. Among the most popular are the Ealing and Jacques Tati comedies and Continental classics like the *Warda* trilogy, *Bicycle Thieves* and *La Belle et la Bête*. And it says much for the discernment of club members that the best seller is that fine Marcel Carné-Jacques Prévert film *Les Enfants du Paradis*.

P.W.

BFI Video Club, PO Box 100, Marlborough, Wiltshire. Annual membership £7.50 (£15 for non BFI members)



Star lore: Princess Leia and medical droid in *The Empire Strikes Back*; Dustin Hoffman in *Tootsie*

## Why Scotch attracts blank looks

Selling blank video tape is rather like selling petrol - trying to convince the customer that there really is a difference between the various brands. But just as no motorist believes that a gallon of Shell is superior to a gallon of Esso, so the buyer of video tapes is unlikely to notice much difference between 10 or more reputable makes.

Nor has any independent scientific survey been carried out to establish beyond doubt that one tape beats the others on colour, sharpness of image and sound quality. Bewildered by the choice between apparently similar products, the customer can be forgiven for making price the deciding factor.

Prices of blank tapes have moved steadily downwards. The three-hour VHS cassette, the one most people buy, has come as low as £4 - though tape manufacturers claim a more realistic figure is around £5.50. They argue that on only £4 a retailer has, at best, a tiny margin, and that such low leading must ultimately be counterproductive. So the best advice to the customer may be to expect prices to settle at a point higher than the present minima but meanwhile to make the best of any bargains.

The exception to the rule about brand loyalty is Scotch, which, according to an independent survey, has trebled its market share in the last year and now accounts for 20 per cent of all tapes sold in Britain.

Scotch's position is largely the result of a heavy promotional campaign, including television advertising, the introduction of a lifetime guarantee on re-recording and giveaways - this summer a book on the Olympics, this autumn a diary. Next in the league table are TDK with 13 per cent, JVC 11 per cent and Sony 10 per cent. The other leading brands are BASF, Thorn-EMI, Agfa, Fuji, Panasonic and Maxell. All, incidentally, come within the definition of reputable.

Another piece of market research suggests that the average level of tape buying is seven cassettes in the first year after acquiring a video recorder and three a year thereafter. If this seems a small number, the explanation is that most people watch a recording once or twice and then use the tape for something else. It is estimated that 60 per cent of recordings are wiped within a week and 88 per cent within a month.

THE TIMES  
JONATHAN CAPE  
Young Writers  
COMPETITION

The Times and publishers Jonathan Cape are launching a new £5,000 competition for young writers. The judges, Doris Lessing, Ian McEwan, Peter Stothard (Features Editor of The Times), Liz Calder (editorial director of Jonathan Cape) and Hermione Lee (critic and broadcaster) will be looking for exciting and original work by people under 30, either fiction or non-fiction. The Times intends to publish an extract from the winning entry in June 1985, and Cape will publish the entire work in the spring of 1986. There will also be a competition for young designers and artists to produce a jacket design for the winning book.

The conditions are:  
1. The competition is open to anyone, anywhere in the world writing in English provided he or she is able to and agrees to grant The Times exclusive serial rights in the winning entry and Cape exclusive publishing rights throughout the world in all languages.  
2. Entries must be between 50,000 and 120,000 words in length and may be either fiction or non-fiction. They must be the original work of the entrant, or joint entrants, and must not include characters whether fictional or otherwise which are taken from any existing copyright work or describe any story, novel or event which forms part of any existing literary, dramatic or artistic work.  
3. £5,000 will be presented to the winner in June 1985 (£1,000 will be paid as an outright payment and £4,000 as an advance on account of the rights detailed in clause 1).  
4. Entries should be addressed to: Young Writers Competition, Jonathan Cape Limited, 30 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EL, and should arrive no later than 1st April 1985. Scripts should be typed in double line spacing. Unless a suitable stamped addressed packet is enclosed entries will not be returned and Cape cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage to entries left with them.  
5. Entrants must be under 30 on January 1st 1985.  
6. Pseudonyms are acceptable but real names must be given when submitting entries and will be treated in confidence.  
7. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.  
8. The Times and Jonathan Cape reserve the right not to award the prize if there is no entry of a sufficiently high standard.  
9. The competition is not open to employees of Jonathan Cape or Times newspapers or their relatives.  
10. The winner will be announced in the week commencing 17th June 1985.  
11. Additional inquiries to the Fiction Department of Jonathan Cape.

## GALLERIES

### Food for thought in a look at the Lakes

If you think that opera is the only form of "complete art work", you are wrong: the Lake District is another, as demonstrated by the exhibition opening at the Victoria and Albert Museum next Wednesday. From its breathtaking scenery to its unique special effects of sun, wind and rain, the lakes are "a cultural entity in themselves", says John Murdoch, the exhibition organizer. In collaboration with the Dove Cottage Trust (of which Murdoch is a trustee) and with the financial support of the Countryside Commission, the V & A has set out to demonstrate how the Lake District has been a source of human inspiration for more than two centuries.

Mr Murdoch has not, however, been tempted to evoke his grand concept by means of a grand, V & A-style construction. "Exhibitions are expensive if you squander resources building mock-ups of Italian Palaces," he mutters. "Here it would mean a plaster model of the Langdale-Pikes. We are going for decent austerity appropriate to the times." The show therefore entails a studios presentation of the many artifacts, whether they be paintings, poetry or photographs. As Murdoch says, "These are historical documents, matter for thought."

The Lake District itself was first singled out in the late eighteenth century by a cultural elite who fancied it looked like Arcadia. They built houses and follies accordingly, planted wooded parks, and sketched the landscape in the manner of Poussin and Claude.



Natural charm: Part of Ambleside at the head of Lake Windermere, by Francis Towne

Next came the Picturesque Movement, whose most vociferous spokesman was Wordsworth, raising objections about this schematized way of enjoying landscape, and the meddling with nature in order to achieve the required effects. But things really changed for ever with the arrival of the railways in the 1840s. It was the end of exclusivity for the cultural elite.

Many great painters, poets and thinkers came to the Lake District in the last century: Wordsworth (based at Dove Cottage), Constable, Turner and Ruskin, all represented in the

show. Highlights include 15 paintings by Francis Towne, graphic and wash drawings by Constable, and Turner's 89-page sketchbook.

This century, as Mr Murdoch says, few poets and painters have derived inspiration from the Lakes. He thinks instead that the "hundreds of people in red anoraks" dotting the hillsides are a new species of artist experiencing the complete art work at first hand. When asked if he considers the red anoraks an eyesore, he points out how effective are Constable's single red blobs, contrasting dramati-

cally with the other colours in his landscapes. At my sneak preview of part of the exhibition, however, there were few red or any other brightly coloured blobs to gladden the eye. Far from the excitement of the natural elements, I fear that Murdoch's matter for thought might be rather a dry affair.

Sarah Jane Checkland

"The Discovery of the Lake District" opens at the V & A, South Kensington (S89.6371) on Wed. Until Jan 13, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. Closed Fri.

## Photography

**FLOODS OF LIGHT**  
Manchester Studios, Manchester Polytechnic, Cavendish House, Cavendish Street, Manchester (061 228 6171). Until Oct 5, Mon-Thurs 10am-6pm, Fri 10am-5pm. Ambitious exhibition dealing with flash photography from its beginnings in 1951, when Fox Talbot used the light of an electric spark to photograph a rotating copy of *The Times*. Many of the more recent images explore not only what would otherwise be invisible to the naked eye but also fragments of life in a way which at times seems artificial and contrived. An important show with work from Brassai, Arbus, Winogrand, Papageorge, Klein and many others.

**PRIVATE PROPERTY**  
Hamiltons, 13 Carlos Place, London W1 (499 9493). Opens Mon, until Sept 29, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5pm. A follow up to the recent *Private Property* exhibition, which, apart from including some of his erotic nudes, also contains fashion and portraiture. Worth seeing even if one can't afford to buy.

**EASINGTON: A DURHAM MINING VILLAGE**  
Side Gallery, 8 Side, Newcastle (0632 322268). Opens Wed, until Oct 21, Tues-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat-Sun 11am-6pm. A reportage of the life of a mining village by photographer Bruce Rae whose work, while not exceptional, does have some interesting qualities.

**MEINCAU NOW**  
Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3002) Until Oct 3, daily 10am-10pm. Nobby Clark explores the daily lives of the mentally handicapped. The photographs are both sensitive and full of sympathy without becoming voyeuristic as he shows us how the charity Meincau builds loving relationships with those it cares for.

**MARIO GIACOMELLI**  
Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Looe Street, Plymouth (0752 660060). Until Sept 28, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm. All his life Mario Giacomelli has lived in the small town of Senigallia near Urbino in Italy. He is self-taught and his photographs of people and landscapes have an arresting graphic quality.

**ANSEL ADAMS 1902-1984**  
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (589 6371). Until Wed, today and Mon-Wed 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. A short lacuna between major shows at the V&A has allowed Mark Haworth-Booth to pull together a tribute to Adams from the museum's collection. Adams, who died recently, was one of the finest landscape photographers of the century. His work chronicles the grand, sombre beauty of the American terrain in a way that will not easily be surpassed.

**NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE NUDE**  
Open Eye Gallery, 80-82 Whitechapel, Liverpool (051 709 9460). Until Sept 22, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm. A short stop in an Ikon Gallery touring exhibition in which Rose Garrard uses existing works of art to call attention to her preoccupation with women and women's roles.

## Magic of movement arrested

Richard Demarco has long been fascinated by images that are exclusive to the medium, specifically those that deal with movement. With the help of the French Ministry of Culture, he has organized an exhibition of work by French photographers, "Bouge - Movement in French Photography". First seen at his Edinburgh gallery as part of this year's festival, it is now on show at The Photographers' Gallery in London.

Still photography is about movement arrested and the most successful images are those that are a distillation of what has gone before and what is to come. Not all the photographs in the exhibition succeed either as works of art or as successful evocations of movement but those that do work are a triumph. Man Ray's dancing point of light from 1939 etches out a sinuous white curve across the photograph's dark emulsion. Triumphs, too, are Alexey Brodovitch's enlargements from 1935 of ballet dancers cavorting about the stage. Brodovitch's technique of hard printing emphasizes the film's grain and eliminates intermediate tones so that strange, graphic shapes emerge to capture our imagination.

Georges Toudoujan attempts to utilize the lessons he learnt while working with Brodovitch in a series of blurred nudes confined within an interior.

An exhibition made up mainly of contemporary work which seeks to explore photography of the human body in a way that is freed from traditional forms.

**ROBERT DOISNEAU/AUGUST SANDER**  
Cambridge Darkroom, Dale's Brewery, Gwydir Street, Cambridge (0223 350725). Until tomorrow, noon-6pm. Doisneau and Sander have pursued similar objectives - one through the heart, the other through the mind. Doisneau's scenes of street life in Paris have a passionate, compulsive quality while Sander's portfolio of German people is altogether more rigorous, scientific and dispassionate.

**ALFRED STEIGLITZ**  
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Last day today, 12.30-6pm. Retrospective of work by Steiglitz (1864-1946) which dwells on his pictures of New York at the turn of the century.

**SNAP, RAZZLE AND POP**  
Upper Gallery, ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (830 0453). Until tomorrow, noon-6pm. A comprehensive show covering the world of pop and its attendant culture from 1955 to 1983.



Between before and after: Dancer by Martine Franck

Of the more recent photographers, Martine Franck is perhaps the best. But it is curious that her colour prints of a vigorous dancer appear to be more arresting when converted into black and white. Bouge is a modest show which through casting its net

only at French photographers leaves a fascinating subject only partially explored.

Michael Young

The Photographers' Gallery, Great Newport Street, London WC1 (240 1969). Until Oct 6, Tues-Sat, 11am-7pm.

## Openings

**THE PRINT IN GERMANY 1850-1935: JAPANESE PAINTINGS FROM THE HARARI COLLECTION**  
Two new exhibitions at the British Museum this week. The first is London's first comprehensive show on German prints for many years. Drawn almost entirely from the museum's collections, it attempts to show how significant this art form was in Germany at a time of great political upheaval. It includes powerful works by Munch, Klinger, Kilvinger and Schwitters, which were all banned as "degenerate" by the Nazis. The second exhibition, of pre-modern Japanese paintings, is a tribute to the late Ralph Harari, whose collection of Japanese art was the largest in the world. It is seen by a set of eight sketches showing life along the Sumida River. British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (586 1555). Opens Thurs, until Sat 8.15pm, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm.

**THE KIMBALL COLLECTION**  
Includes Sickert's "Jack Ashore" and Whistler's "Black Lion Wharf" as well as Miss Kimball's own works, reputedly bold and energetic. Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath (0225 61111). Opens today, until Oct 13, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-5pm.

**SIR JOHN LEVERY**  
Luscious portraits, interiors and landscapes in the severe, distinctive style of the Belfast-born artist (1858-1941) who lived and worked in Glasgow, Paris and London. The show was seen at the Edinburgh Festival. The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1 (222 5116). Opens Mon, until Oct 12, Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

## Selected

**THE AGE OF VERMEER AND DE HOOCH**  
The Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until Nov 18, daily 10am-6pm. Ravishing exhibition of seventeenth-century genre painting from collections all over the world, celebrating a time when Dutch art flourished. A pity some of the rooms are so dark, and that the rope barrier prevents necessary close inspection.

**GLEN BAXTER**  
Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3002). Until Oct 6, daily 10am-10pm. This show of photographs by the inimitable creator of amusing, surreal images with unexpected captions attached, has been extended due to popular demand. As it is organized by the respected contemporary art gallery Nigel Greenwood Inc (who represent Christopher Lebrun and John Walker) it must be art, but I suspect people are gathering there for a laugh.

**DANISH PAINTING: THE GOLDEN AGE**  
The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (839 3321). Until Nov 20, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. A new exhibition featuring a school of painting ignored by most of the world until now: Danish painting of the nineteenth century.

**AUTUMN EXHIBITION**  
The Royal Society of Painter-Engravers and Engravers, Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopson Street, Blackfriars, London SE1 (928 7521). Until Sept 23, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Work which varies in style from the twee to the sophisticated, from the generalized to the minute detail of David Wicks, who etches the Bank of England notes. Also on show is a retrospective of work by Edward Bawden.

**BETWEEN OURSELVES**  
The ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (930 0453). Until tomorrow, noon-6pm. Final stop in an Ikon Gallery touring exhibition in which Rose Garrard uses existing works of art to call attention to her preoccupation with women and women's roles.











## THE WEEK

## Radio

**THE LAST NIGHT OF THE PROMS:** For those unable to get tickets, the whole of this evening's musical shindig is being relayed live on Radio 3, in stereo, starting at 7.30pm, with BBC1 joining in after the interval at 9.15pm. The music includes thoughtful works such as Walton's Viola Concerto and Vaughan Williams's *Serenade to Music* as well as traditional items like Wood's *Fantasia on British Sea Songs*.

**TIME AND THE CONWAYS:** The J.B. Priestley *Saturday Night Theatre* season continues with a production of his famous "time" play. It opens in 1919, with the Conway family celebrating a birthday and the end of the war; moves forward to 1938 to find that their dreams have disappeared; and returns, in the final act, to the happier scenes of 1919. Zena Walker heads the cast.

**STARS AND BARS:** William Boyd's new novel is being read as the

**Book at Bedtime** in the week of its publication. It is the story of a 40-year-old English art dealer who moves to America in the hope of losing his shyness and unwittingly embarks on a comic nightmare. The reader is Kerry Shale.

**ON COURSE FOR COLLEGE:** Brian Redhead presents an 80-minute phone-in aimed at those trying to decide on their choice of university, college or polytechnic. Experts in the studio will offer advice on the available courses, how they are organized and which are the most appropriate for the various professions. The programme should also be of interest to youngsters still to take A levels.

**ROYAL ESTATE:** Captain Mark Phillips plays host to Gloria Hunniford at his home, Gatcombe Park in Gloucestershire. In a rare interview he talks about the estate, which he manages himself, and the horse trials taking place there the next day. Ms Hunniford will also chat to the estate's stable hands and take a lesson on how to drive a Land-Rover from the former world motor racing champion, Jackie Stewart.

## Auctions

**GEM OF A SALE:** Designs from Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian, art nouveau, and deco and later times are represented in a sale of fine jewels, with estimates from £500 to more than £20,000. A glittering French diamond necklace steals the show, but several art deco pieces, top of current fashion, could make fine figures.

Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (029 6602). Viewing Mon-Sat, 11am-5.30pm. Sale Tues 1.30pm.

**TREASURES OF TRAVEL:** Three volumes of the *South Polar Times*, containing exact reproductions of



Capital losses: Firestone building and Euston Arch, both demolished, but subjects of a lecture series (Other events)

## Sport

the journals produced in the Antarctic by members of Captain Scott's expeditions of 1902-12, are included in a sale of travel books, atlases and maps. Another rare item is a contemporary manuscript copy of letters and eyewitness accounts of the expedition from Mexico into northern California in 1769-70 and estimated at £20,000-225,000.

Sotheby's, 34/35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Thurs 11am and 2.30pm, Fri 10.30am.

**THE SILK CUT CHALLENGE:** Single wicket competition in which five of cricket's leading all rounders compete for prize money of £26,000. They are England's Ian Botham, Richard Hadlee (New Zealand), who has just completed the first "double" since 1967, Kapil Dev (India), Malcolm Marshall (West Indies) and Clive Rice (South Africa). Each of the five players receives four overs from each of the other four and points are awarded for runs scored and wickets taken. Television coverage from the County Ground, Taunton, starts on ITV today at 11.25am with the climax on Channel 4, 6-7pm.

ST LEGER: Lester Piggott will be

trying to break Frank Buckle's record of 27 classic victories when he rides Comanche Run, trained by the Italian Luca Cumani, at Doncaster this afternoon. Piggott is also looking for his eighth win in the St Leger. But a strong challenge could come from the Aga Khan's Bay Noun, ridden by the season's leading jockey, Steve Cauthen. The race starts at 3.30pm and is on ITV.

**EUROPEAN FOOTBALL:** The three European competitions get under way on Wed. with the European Cup holders Liverpool starting the defence of their title against Lech Poznan of Poland, and Tottenham Hotspur, the UEFA Cup champions, in Portugal to play Sporting Braga. Highlights from some of the matches are on Midweek Sports Special, ITV, 10.30pm-midnight.

## Festivals

**Festival Box Office:** 2 Victoria Street, Windsor (95 51896). Until Oct 2.

**THE CANTERBURY FESTIVAL:** Kent has a new major arts festival. The choice of music, ballet, theatre and visual arts are to follow the overall theme of one European country each year. England is the theme for the first year. Events begin on Sept 25 with the Festival Service in the Cathedral where there will be a trumpet and drum fanfare, choral music and the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach the sermon (3.15pm). Kent Opera Orchestra plays works by Tippett, Britten and Schubert, with soloist Jill Gomez, at the Marlborough Theatre (Sept 23, 7pm). During the week there is a performance of Purcell's *King Arthur* at Shirley Hall (Sept 24, 8pm), talks by Sir Michael Tippett (Sept 25, 3pm) and Sir Peter Pears (Sept 26, 8pm) in The Old Synagogue and a concert by the Medici String Quartet in the Gulbenkian Theatre (Sept 26, 7.30pm). In the Marlborough Theatre, Ballet Rambert dances English ballets (Oct 2-5) and the National Theatre staged Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* (Oct 5-13). The National Art Collections Fund mounts an exhibition of Treasures from Kent Houses in Royal Museum (Mon-Sat, 10am-5pm). Festival Box Office, 37 Palace Street, Canterbury, Kent (0227 55600). Until Oct 13.

## Other events

**LINCOLN TO BOSTON MARATHON:** The world's longest rowing race, covering the 31 miles between the Lincolnshire town of Lincoln and Boston, takes place on the River Witham on Sunday, sponsored by FSO Cars. Last year nearly 150 crews and 700 oarsmen and oarswomen took part and an even bigger entry is expected this year. The record for the course was set in 1978 by a crew from Leander, with a time of three hours, one and a half minutes. The boats leave Lincoln at one minute

intervals, starting at 9.30am, and there are many vantage points.

**GREAT AUTUMN SHOW:** Colour and variety are the keywords of the Royal Horticultural Society's annual show which, despite the lack of rain in some areas, promises to be even larger than last year. And the prolonged summary weather makes possible displays of rare summer plants. New and Old Horticultural Halls, Westminster, London SW1. Tues, 11am-8pm, £1.80; Wed 10am-8pm, £1.50; Thurs 10am-5pm, £1.20.

**BUILDINGS OF LONDON:** Series of lectures on famous London buildings erected or demolished over the last six decades. The subjects include Croydon Airport, the Royal Festival Hall, the National Theatre, and, on the demolition side, Euston Arch, Denham film studios and the Firestone building. The lectures are held each Wed and Fri at 1.10pm, starting on Wed 9 with a talk about Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2 (600 3699). Free.



Hoping: Lester Piggott goes for a record (Sport)

## FILMS

## Shooting of wolves in the wilds of Shepperton

"Danger: Wolves on Set" read a sign outside the main Shepperton sound stage during production of Neil Jordan's new film. Within, men would stand with tranquilizers, loaded shot-guns and nets, in case the four-legged actors put a foot – or more – on a set of teeth – wrong.

"Wolves", the director said, with a look of someone who knows, "are extremely difficult to work with". But they were unavoidable in a film called *The Company of Wolves*, expanded from Angela Carter's brief story about a young girl's intimations of sexual maturity. The cast also includes snakes, toads, tarantulas, frogs, and, among the mere mortals, Angela Lansbury in quaint bonnet and glasses – playing grandmother to the Little Red Riding Hood of Sarah Patterson, aged 13.

When British films use wolves, we generally find a supporting company of garlic, Peter Cushing, pin-up wenches, and the late George Woodbridge, muttering warnings in a Transylvanian hostelry. But Jordan is hardly the man to settle for the shallow effects of Hammer horrors: as a novelist and film director, born and bred in Ireland, he shows a special flair for ripping off life's surface layer to reveal deeply rooted fantasies and fears.

*Angel* (1982), his first film, invested contemporary Irish troubles with the emotional anguish and visual panache of a Hollywood film noir; his novel *The Dream of a Beast* (1983) takes place in a Dublin transformed and enlarged into a monstrous nightmare landscape. Angela Carter shares a similar taste for the irrational lurking within the mundane, and the dense detail of Gothic fantasy.

Getting such fantasy on to the screen puts special demands on money, skill and enthusiasm. Jordan worked with a £2m budget, the imaginative support of Palace Productions (a new offshoot of the lively distribution company), and special effects expert Chris Tucker (veteran of *The Elephant Man*).

At first there were plans to shoot the extensive forest scenes on location, but designer Anton Furst finally created the setting indoors, choking Shepperton with gnarled trees, and images owing more allegiance to Gustave Doré than the dainty



Screen debut for Sarah Patterson, 13, (top) and a wolf co-star

designs of most British cinema. Studio work, Jordan told one interviewer, "allows you to determine how every bit of the frame will look".

The film, indeed, is so crammed with artifice that the spectator might want for the open sky or a few bare

landscapes. But it is rare to find a British film pursuing a stylistic path so single-mindedly – especially a path crossed by wolves.

Geoff Brown

*The Company of Wolves* (18) opens in London on Fri at the Odon, Leicester Square (030 6111).

## Openings

**STREETS OF FIRE (PG):** Streets of neon, smoke and very loud music, too. A rock and roll extravaganza devised by director Walter Hill and others involved in the hit thriller *48 HRS*, with Diane Lane as a kidnapped singer and Michael Paré as her Galahad. From Fri at the Empire (437 1234).

## Selected

**THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15)** Electric Screen (229 3894). Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Classic Chelsea (352 5988). Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band. Director Rob Reiner and his fellow actor-writers hit their targets with wicked precision.

**UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15)** Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Classic Elysees (352 5988). Hamme's reissue of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous conductor played with a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski flounders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zief knows enough about comedy to pull the film through.

**PARIS, TEXAS (15)** Lumiere (836 0631). Gate Notting Hill (221 0220). Screen on the Hill (435 3366). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

**BROADWAY DANNY ROSE (PG)** Screen on the Green (226 3520). Gate Bloomsbury (837 1177/8402). Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Odeon Kensington (662 8644). Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of failures, comically entangled with Mafia hit men and the zany girlfriend of his number one client, a roly-poly ballerina. Impossibly directed and photographed (in black-and-white).

**ROMANCING THE STONE (PG)** Odeon Marble Arch (262 8949). Spielberg protégé Robert Zemeckis follows the master's *Raiders*-style in this spirited, witty tale of a romantic novelist experiencing adventures beyond her imagination among the jungles and mercenaries of Colombia.

**LONELY HEARTS (15)** Academy One (437 2861). Delicately eccentric Australian comedy from the unique Paul Cox: a quirky portrait of loneliness with Norman Kay as the middle-aged bachelor attempting love with a shrinking violet (Wendy Hughes).

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

## THEATRE

## Funny taste of a farceur's own medicine

What Mel Smith, director of Bamber Gascoigne's farce *Big in Brazil*, would really like to see is a play rather than see it from the director's chair.

That is not to say that he is unhappy with his role. "The offer came out of the blue from the producer. It is a tremendous opportunity and the farce has a wonderful script", he says.

Smith, best known as one of the team in the BBC television series *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, last directed what he calls "a real play" about five years ago. Since then he has been concentrating on films and television while directing the *Not* team in their live show and his colleague Rowan Atkinson in a one man show.

*Big in Brazil*, reworked by Gascoigne from an earlier – and unsuccessful – farce opens at the Old Vic for a six-week season and is likely to move on to the West End if it is successful.

Timothy West and his wife Prunella Scales star with Rodney Bewes in a typically unlikely plot in which an amateur impresario from Yorkshire (West) decides to put on a play in Manaus, a town 1000 miles up the Amazon, presenting an actress on whom he has designs (Scales). To be sure of getting an audience he announces that the actress is the famous beauty Mrs Patrick Campbell and that the play is by Feydeau. Unfortunately Feydeau himself (Bewes) turns up and confusion sets in. Mel Smith insists that the plot and



Carry on up the Amazon: Timothy West and Prunella Scales in *Big in Brazil*

its coincidences are not as ridiculous as they might seem. "It is a very neatly conceived series of events." He believes that farce is very much an actor's medium and he clearly envies them in *Big in Brazil*. "Directing, it is irresistible to demonstrate how you think it should be done, but all you can do is to assist the actors. They have to do it. The main role of the director in farce is overcoming the technical problems and

to serve the deadly logic of the plot". He is taking the business of farce very seriously.

For Bamber Gascoigne, who has kept busy as a writer while remaining in the public eye in his role as quizmaster in *University Challenge*, *Big in Brazil* marks a return to the West End theatre for the first time since his hit revue *Share My Lettuce*, starring Maggie Smith and Kenneth Williams, in the 1950s.

The revue ran for more than 300 performances. It is no more outrageous than the plot in *Big in Brazil* to suggest that the farce could be similarly successful.

Christopher Warman

*Big in Brazil*, Old Vic (828 7616). Mon until Oct 27. Previews Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm. Then Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat 4pm and 7.45pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm.

## In preview

**STEPPING OUT:** Julia McKenzie directs a new comedy by Richard Harris about a former professional dancer and her weekly top-dancing class. Barbara Farris, Diana Langton, Marcia Warren and Gabrielle Lloyd. Duke of York, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 5122). Previews from Tues, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm, matinee Thurs at 3pm. Opens Sept 25 at 7pm and then as previews.

## Openings

**ABODE OF PEACE:** Premiere production of the latest play by Ruth Jurek, a highly regarded novelist and screenwriter, whose last play in this country was *A Call from the East*, in 1975. The last days of Clare, an expatriate and elderly English woman in India, who has spent 25 years establishing a village for destitute Asian women. Now she is dying, and is visited by her niece and some less sympathetic visitors.

Indian and Western. Peter Field directs. Questors Theatre, Mettob Lane, London W5 (567 5184). Today, Sun, Wed – Sept 22 only at 7.45pm.

**BETTER TIMES:** Devised by the cast and director (William Gaskill) after three weeks of research and interviewing in East London, this is the story of the 1921 rate revolt by the Labour council of Poplar. Thirty councillors went to prison as a result, but after six weeks they won concessions from the government. The supposed parallel with today's rate-capping legislation is underlined in the publicity for the show. Cast includes Gillian Barge, Mary Cruickshank, David Fielder, Sherman MacDonald, Stephen Tiler. Half Moon, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000). Opens Tues at 8pm, Mon-Sat at 8pm except Press Night Sept 24 at 7pm.

**THE BOY FRIEND:** Author Sandy Wilson has supervised this thirtieth anniversary production of his 1920s pastiche musical, which had a successful run at the Old Vic and tour transfers to the West End. Anna Quayle, Derek Waring, Peter Bayliss and Jackie O'Neill, Jane Wellman, Simon Green, Linda-Mae Brewer and Bob Newent feature. Christopher Hewett directs; choreography is by Dan Siritta. Albany Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 3878). Opens Thurs at 8pm, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinees (from Sept 27) Thurs at 3pm.

**LOOT:** Joe Orton's black comedy, directed by Jonathan Lyns, returns to the West End in the Theatre of Comedy Company production as seen at the Ambassadors Theatre earlier this year. David John as Dennis is the only newcomer to a cast including Leonard Rossiter, Gemma Craven, Patrick O'Connell, Neil Pearson. Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (437 3588). Opens Wed at 8pm, Then Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm.

**PICK OF THE FRINGE:** Nine shows from the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, each performing for one week, in one of three show slots each night (only two in a fourth week now added). Donmar Warehouse, Earlham Street, London WC2 (673 6565). Opens Mon at 7pm (Still Life), 8pm (Brass Band) and 11pm (Fascinating Aida) Tues-Sat at the same times. New shows from Sept 24.

## Selected

**GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS** Cottesloe (828 2252). Today at 7.30pm. In repertory David Warner's menacing account of the shark-eat-sprat world of American real-estate men has a resonance that spreads wide; a cast including Jack Shepherd in top form do it justice.

**FORTY YEARS ON** Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Transferred from Chichester, Alan Bennett's witty and nostalgic pageant of British from the 1900s to the 1980s, rich in wickily funny parodies and presented as a boys' public school play, with all that entails. Paul Eddington makes a dotty yet dignified headmaster.

**ON YOUR TOES** Palace (437 8834). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Natalia Makarova (who, alas, is appearing only until today, and never at matinees) brings tremendous charm and vitality to this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical, staged by the co-writer and original director, George Abbott, aged 96. Doreen Wells takes over Makarova's role from Mon.

**PASSION PLAY** Wyndham's (836 3028). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate, Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery stars Leslie Phillips, Judy Parfitt, Barry Foster and Zena Walker.

**Parisiennes**, by Offenbach. Free preview Thurs at 7.30pm, opens Fri at 7.30pm, until Oct 6, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Second production of the new season, directed by Philip Prowse.

**MANCHESTER:** Royal Exchange, St Ann's Square (061 633 9833). Cymbeline, until Oct 20, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm, Wed-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

New season opens with a rarely produced Shakespeare play, featuring Janet McTeer, Art Malik, Hugh Quarshie and Avril Elgar, the company's principals. All the artistic directors, Brahm Murray, Casper Wrede, Richard Negri, James Maxwell and Gregory Herscov, are working together on all the season's productions.

**SALISBURY:** Playhouse, Marlborough Lane (0722 20333). Doublet Cut by Alfred Shaughnessy, Opens Thurs at 8pm, until Oct 13, Tues, Wed and Fri at 7.15pm, Thurs at 8pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm; matinee Thurs Sept 27 at 2.30pm. New thriller by the scriptwriter of *Upstairs, Downstairs*: an heiress living on the Costa del Sol is robbed; or is she?

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 256223). Henry V, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory Kenneth Branagh, with Bernard Horsfall, Brian Blessed, Sebastian Shaw, in a new production directed by Adrian Noble. Richard III, Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm. In repertory Anthony Sher in the title role, with Patricia Routledge, Brian Blessed, Christopher Ravenscroft. Hamlet, Today and Mon, Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory Roger Rees, Brian Blessed, Kenneth Branagh, Virginia McKenna, Frances Barker, directed by Ron Daniels.

**WORCESTER:** Swan, The Moors (0906 273322). Judy by Terry Waite, until Sept 29, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm; matinee Sept 29 at 2.30pm. World premiere of a musical based on the life of Judy Garland, specially written for the resident repertory company.

The week compiled by Peter Williams. Reviews by Anthony Masters.

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See program on page 15. Starts 10.15pm. Tickets £2.00

**CLASSIC** Tottenham Court Road

**Out of Town**

**BATH:** Theatre Royal, Sawclose (0225 65065). *She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith. Until Sept 22, Mon-Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4.30pm.

**Giles Block** directs a new National Theatre production of the classic eighteenth-century comedy with Hywel Bennett, Tom Baker, Dora Bryan, Tony Haygarth, Kelly Hunter.

**GLASGOW:** Citizens Theatre, Gorbals (041 429 0022). French Knickers, based on La Vie

15 من الراحين



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Familiar and dangerous pressures at Thorn EMI

The shareholders' meeting of Thorn EMI yesterday had a distinct air of exhaustion about it. After all, the past several months have produced a succession of dramas for the company, ranging from a change of chairman to a rights issue, including along the way a failed bid for British Aerospace and a successful takeover of Immos, the microchip manufacturer. In the midst of all that, it has almost gone unnoticed that the group's 1983-84 pretax profits rose 28 per cent.

Most attention inevitably has focussed on the two bids. It must have crossed a few shareholders' minds that their board has come away with the consolation prize, especially after Thursday's news that Pan Am is to spend at least \$1 billion (£737m) on a fleet of Airbus. British Aerospace makes the wings for these planes, and their shares have duly reflected the extent of Pan Am's interest.

As Thorn's new chairman, Mr Peter Laister, politely conceded yesterday, Immos is a somewhat troublesome catch. Its market is likely to be marked by periods of over-capacity and rapid product innovation. The company has also been marred by an unhappy management history, which Mr Laister will want to protect himself against by integrating Immos into the rest of the group as quickly as possible. If that can be achieved, Immos has the potential to be an engine of considerable growth within Thorn, as opportunities arise for its technological superiority to be applied throughout the group's product range.

After all the recent comings and goings, it is clear that Thorn EMI still faces deep strategic decisions. Its core entertainment businesses, especially records and TV rentals, are under pressure: it is not easy to see where dynamic profits growth can come from within the group as it is now constituted. A major initiative appears to be needed and with a new chairman, ambitious to make his mark, the temptation, as for his predecessors, Sir Richard Cave and Sir John Read, is especially strong.

The BAe bid was an inspired piece of opportunism but doomed to fail. It was apparently the suggestion initially of Sir Peter Carey, who, after his long spell as the professional head of the Department of Industry, not only joined Morgan Grenfell but, more surprisingly, the main board of the Dutch multinational, Philips. Whatever quarry Mr Laister decides to pursue, he had better get it right. The precedents, at Thorn and especially at EMI, are not exactly encouraging.

The share price—403p, yielding 6.2 per cent and only 28p above its 1984 low—indicates that the City's enthusiasm has run out of steam. No wonder, perhaps, that Mr Laister was a little short with those shareholders who berated him for the number of non-executive directors on the board.

## Business graduates out of fashion

Nowhere does British Industry appear more old-fashioned than in its attitude to business school graduates. In a thought provoking survey carried out by the American management consultancy Harbridge House,\* blame is briskly doled out to all three corners of the triangle: the

schools themselves, for lax entry standards; much of industry, for preferring meek management recruits prepared to accept low salaries and unlikely to rock the boat with go-getting American techniques; and even to some of the inmates of the business schools themselves, for excessive expectations unmet by their abilities or their courses.

The MBA (Master of Business Administration) or equivalent may be the hard currency of career progress and financial reward in the United States, but it is still virtually unheard of in the backwaters of British industry. However, the sorry truth is that the 40-odd schools in Britain produce 1,500 graduates a year of very varied calibre, not least because both the length and content of courses differs widely.

And, says the report, the final degree too frequently fails to differentiate between the able and weak—the failure rate, allowing for those who fail themselves by dropping out or repeating a year, may be as low as 5 per cent.

High-flyers from the elite schools may face a choice of jobs: the average starting salary of a London Business School postgraduate was £15,980 in 1983, still modest in comparison with the Harvard equivalent, which works out at £31,462—admittedly, calculated at £1,130. Salaries of the products of less well-known schools are far lower, and at the bottom of the pile job applicants come up against employers who would rather have more work experience than an extra qualification.

A common feature of all schools is that they tend to produce the semi-prosperous material of finance and consultancy, with very few going into manufacturing. This may be partly due to the direction of the courses themselves, but it is also due to British industrial attitudes, since American companies of all kinds recruiting in Britain do go for business postgraduates.

In part, these attitudes may be simply a matter of time. Only when there are more men like John Egan of Jaguar Cars (one of the LBS's first graduates) at the top of British industry, may the notion of postgraduate management degrees really begin to take root. But Mrs Thatcher's advisers, who have put management education on their list of Britain's supply-side deficiencies, cannot afford to wait.

\*Harbridge House, 3 Hanover Square, £18.50.

## Treasury on target with inflation

A modest inflation figure for August (only 5 per cent, despite the impact of higher mortgages and the technical adjustment to take account of the wider range of rates offered) is some consolation to the Government for this week's miserable industrial production figures. Britain's inflation rate is still below the average for the European Community, though way above West Germany's figure of only 1.7 per cent.

The Treasury's forecast—only 4½ per cent by the fourth quarter of the year—can plainly be seen to depend on the vicissitudes of the foreign exchange markets. With lower interest rates, it might still be in sight.

# Building society receipts fall to lowest level since 1981

By Richard Thomson

Building societies took in net receipts of only £133m during August, compared with £630m for June and £608m for July. This is the worst monthly intake since November 1981.

The low August intake has led the large building societies and most of the smaller ones to raise the rates they offer investors in an attempt to attract more funds. This has put pressure on several societies' profit margins leading to fears of mortgage rate increases next week.

The Halifax Britain's largest society, has said a mortgage increase is likely and is meeting on Wednesday to decide. Its basic rate is now 12.75 per cent.

Other large societies, such as the Alliance, are likely to follow the Halifax's lead. The Cheltenham & Gloucester has already raised its mortgage rate from 12.5 to 13 per cent, and the

Anglia has said it will do the same.

Meanwhile, building society receipts may not be helped by a further tranche of two existing Government stocks which will come on to the market on Monday. These are a £150m tranche of the 2½ per cent Exchange stock, maturing in 1986, and a £100m tranche of 3 per cent Treasury stock maturing in 1987.

Building societies received a total of £4,116m during August but withdrawals of savings amounted to £3,983m.

Some of the savings withdrawn also went to pay subscriptions to the Jaguar Cars share issue, the Building Societies Association said.

Interest credited to investors' accounts by the societies amounted to £66m, though the monthly average is £426m. To help make up for the low inflow

of funds, larger societies borrowed an unusually high £447m from the wholesale money markets last month. In July only £175m was raised from this source.

The disappointing inflows came when mortgage demand was high, with a total of £2,387m lent by the societies during August. But there are signs that high mortgage rates may be dampening demand for home loans. Less than £2 billion has been promised to borrowers for September.

The societies expect a strong improvement in receipts in September and October. So far this month they have taken as much as they received during the whole of last month, according to the BSA. The improvement is the result partly of seasonal factors and partly of the withdrawal of the 28th National Savings certificate.

The main competition for building society funds then came from the 28th National Savings certificate which was withdrawn last Tuesday. From its launch in early August the certificate took in £908m in four weeks.

Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association said the societies "were unable to compete effectively with the very strong National Savings competition offered by the 28th issue of certificates."

Many societies say that they need at least two months of good net inflows to restore their liquidity to adequate levels. However, they expect to run into difficulties again towards the end of October because of the British Telecom share issue in November. More than £1 billion worth of Telecom shares will be sold.

## Shares up slightly

Equities took the breather in the pit talks in their stride yesterday. Although prices eased in late trading the FT 30-share index finished just a shade higher and the much more broadly based FTSE 100 shares index closed 4.3 points better at 1,109.6 points. Government stocks, however, displayed more apprehension. Early gains, inspired by lower interest rate hopes, of up to 2½ were wiped out and gifts ended with falls of up to 3½.

Market report, page 22

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1109.6 up 4.3 (yesterday: 1105.3; low: 1107.9)  
FT Index: 588.4 up 0.6  
FT 30 Share: 523.77 up 1.85  
Bargains: N/A  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.53 down 0.15  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,235.31 up 7.07  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,821.54 up 42.78  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 945.44 up 33.66

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.2655 down 30pts  
Index 77.7 down 0.2  
DM 3.5400 down 0.0150  
FF 11.7770 down 0.0930  
Yen 310.75 down 0.0125  
Dollar 140.7 down 0.1  
DM 3.0310 down 0.0070  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.2660  
Dollar DM 3.0340  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU £0.584853  
SFR £0.764670

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 10½  
Finance houses base rate 11½  
Discount market loans week fixed 10½-10¾  
3 month interbank 10½-10¾  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11½-11¾  
3 month DM 5½-5¾  
3 month FF 11½-11¾  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 13.00  
Fed funds 11½  
Treasury long bond 10½-10¾  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984 inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
an \$339-340 pm \$341-345  
close \$340.75-341.25 (£269-269.50)  
New York (latest): \$341.55  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$351-352.50 (£277.25-278.25)  
Sovereigns (new): \$79.50-80.00 (£63-63.75)  
\*Excludes VAT

## Pound falls as coal talks fail

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Bailey Morris

The breakdown of talks to end the miners' strike dealt a blow to the pound on the foreign exchange markets and sent Government stocks into retreat.

Sterling lost ground against European currencies in contrast to the strength it has shown in recent days and touched a new record low of \$1.2630 against a fairly firm dollar. The pound's trade-weighted index ended down 0.2 at 77.7.

Against the dollar it closed 30 points lower on the day at \$1.2655 and was down 1.5 pennings at DM3.5400 against the Deutschmark.

In the gilt market, long-dated stocks were showing gains up to £1 per share but were easing back because of the uninspired performance of the US bond market, and retreated further after the news on the coal talks, closing up to ½.

US economic data for August released yesterday confirmed the slowing trend of the US economy.

The producer price index, a closely monitored gauge of inflation at the wholesale level, dropped by 0.1 per cent in July, the first monthly decline since November. Wholesale inflation for the year now stands at 2.4 per cent.

During the same period, US industrial production slowed and retail sales declined, confirming the deceleration trend in the economy.

Retail sales last month dropped by \$910m or 0.8 per cent and industrial production growth fell from 0.9 per cent in June and July to 0.2 per cent.

However, the dollar still managed to shrug off the US statistics. Having fallen back overnight and opened lower it moved upwards during the day to close near best levels, although still below its previous London close.

Against the Deutsche mark the dollar finished at DM3.0310, a drop of 70 points. But at one point early in the day it had been as low as DM3.0150.

## Kean & Scott to buy Moben

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Kean & Scott—which is quoted on the USM—is taking over the troubled Moben Group, a manufacturer of kitchen and bedroom furniture as well as double-glazing.

The agreed bid of three new Kean shares for every 11 Moben shares Moben shares at 13.6p at yesterday's closing prices. Kean fell 2p to 50p while Moben rose 1p to 14p.

A bid of 12.5 million new shares will be issued. Moben has seen its shares fall from a high in 1983 of 59p to a low of 13p this year. In the six months to last June it made an operating loss of £718,000, against a profit of £1.6m. Its troubles have stemmed not from the well-known kitchen side, but from the double-glazing operation, Cold Shield.

Kean, which has its own double-glazing business, Alpine, hopes that the combination of the two companies will boost Cold Shield's turnover.

## GEC silent on bid intentions

By Alison Eadie

Lord Aldington, the outgoing deputy chairman of the General Electric Company, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that in the first four months of this current year, trading and receivables from the £1.17 billion "cash mountain" were ahead of the previous year. Taxable profits in 1983-84 were £671m.

Lord Aldington, who became a director of GEC in 1957, said: "I have never been more confident of the future of this great company. Lord Weinstock knows what he is doing and he is getting on with it."

Lord Weinstock, the managing director, would not be drawn on his intentions towards British Aerospace. After the meeting he said merger talks were discontinued by the



Lord Aldington "never been more confident"

chairman of BAe, Sir Austin Pearce, in the middle of July, after GEC had asked for certain information. There had been no contact between the companies since.

In answer to shareholder

criticism of the "cash mountain", Lord Aldington compared cash per employee with that in similar companies. GEC at £8,874 came out behind Siemens at £13,304, but ahead of British competitors like Racal at £7,432 and Plessey at £7,314.

Although one shareholder expressed strong dissatisfaction with the "cash mountain" not being turned more towards job creation and criticised GEC's falling number of employees over the past nine years, another thanked the company for providing employees with coffee and biscuits for the first time. The expense is not expected to make much of a dent in the cash mountain.

Mr James Prior, former Northern Ireland Secretary, was confirmed as GEC's chairman.

## Accord may cost BA £17m a year

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

British Airways's compromise proposal for resolving its routes row with British Caledonian would cost BA an estimated £15m to £17m a year in lost profits.

The view of BA's board, shared by its merchant bank advisers Lazards, is that such a loss of profits could be absorbed without risking BA's stock market flotation planned for

February-March. It amounts to about 5 per cent of BA's expected operating profits this year of £300m.

The Civil Aviation Authority's route-transfer proposals on the other hand would cost BA between £75m and £80m a year in profits, an unacceptably high percentage, which would undoubtedly kill any chances of floating before the spring.

The BA board is sticking to its loss calculations, despite claims by BCal and other rivals that it has deliberately overstated the figures to further its case against the CAA's recommendations.

BA has accepted that greater competition on the 12 specified shared routes is likely to boost the overall level of traffic.

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"Many economists predict that the US economy will grow at a... 4% to 5% rate" Wall Street Journal 30.8.84

Paradoxically this reduction in the rate of growth is good news for investors because it can be realistically sustained without encouraging a return to higher inflation. It will also add to the pressure to reduce interest rates which in turn should help boost corporate profits and investor confidence. So, the prospect of an economy even more

favourable to business growth is a very encouraging one for the private investor. All you need is the right investment vehicle.

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(Joint applicants must all sign and supply names and addresses separately)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Airship given deadline

The rescue package for Airship Industries was on the point of collapsing this weekend as the Ministry of Defence pressed forward a £78,000 claim for back rent on the Cardington hangars in Oxfordshire where the airships are assembled.

Mr Rob Pearce, heading Mr Alan Bond's team mounting a reconstruction for Airship Industries, said the ministry had given the company until Monday to pay the rent or get out.

"We cannot pay them in front of other creditors and they will not wait three weeks," he said. "Presumably we will be forced out."

● **MORGAN CRUCIBLE**, the industrial components and materials group, has increased pretax profits for the six months to July 1, from £4.3m to £7.3m. Turnover was up to £91.2m from £78.8m. The interim dividend is increased to 3.7p against 3.5p last time.

● **BROOKE BOND**, the tea and Oxo company, is expected to reply on Monday to the £355m bid from Unilever, the food and detergent combine. The Brooke Bond letter will attempt to show that profits are permanently on a higher plane. But the shares fell 1p yesterday to the Unilever offer price of 114p.

● **MINET HOLDINGS** stands pretax profits in the six months to June 30 of £12.86m against £10.4m. The interim dividend was unchanged Tempus, page 22.

● **ARGENTINA** will not repay \$750m owed to western banks by today's deadline.

## Shareholder criticizes John Brown's chairman

By Ian Griffiths

Sir John Cuckney, chairman of John Brown, the engineering group, came under fire at yesterday's annual general meeting for signing accounts which were described by one shareholder as making "no sense at all".

The criticism came from Mr Colin Perry, a certified accountant, who raised a series of questions about the group's treatment of good will and the presentation in the accounts of information about investments in subsidiaries.

Such was the complexity of the questions that John Brown will be forced to carry out a costly investigation in conjunction with the company's auditors, Coopers and Lybrand, to formulate a written reply. This

will be circulated to all shareholders when the interim results are announced in December. The 1983-84 accounts, which were approved by the meeting yesterday, received an unqualified auditor's report.

Sir John told shareholders that the company was continuing to make progress in its aim of returning to profit in 1985-86.

As part of the corporate plan which was introduced earlier this year, Brown has sold its Canadian subsidiary, Forth Brown Stainless, for £4.2m and A. H. Ball, the mains-laying company, for £640,000.

Progress is also being made on the disposal of Olofsson, the American machine tool company.

## Hongkong Land revives

By Judith Hantley

Hongkong Land, Hong Kong's largest property company, has turned itself around from its disastrous year in 1983 to report interim pretax profits of HK\$3.37 billion (£35.77m).

The company suffered a pretax loss of HK\$1.64 billion for the half year in 1983 on the adjusted figures produced due to changes in the company's accounting procedures.

The interim unqualified accounts show a consolidated net profit after tax and minority interests but before undisclosed extraordinary items of HK\$1.75 billion, compared with a loss of HK\$1.6m as re-stated.

No interim dividend will be paid and earnings per share are 8.2 cents as opposed to a loss of 0.5 cents on the changed basis.

Hong Kong Land's shares were up 0.15 to 2.90 at the close of trading.

The company was not the only one to feel the benefit of the more optimistic mood prevailing on the Hong Kong stock market yesterday. The volatile market was looking distinctly happier with a strong US market and an easier dollar against all leading currencies.

And as the Sino-British talks on the future of the colony draw nearer a conclusion before handover in 1997, it looks as if Hongkong's export growth will be better than expected, allied with a fall in the budget deficit.

If the deficit fall materializes, it will largely be due to a slump in the building and construction

industries which has resulted in the Government's building costs being lower than expected.

The Government has recently been paid a sum of HK\$1.9 billion by Hong Kong Land as final payment for the purchase of land to develop the company's 1.2 million sq ft Exchange Square office building on the waterfront. Mr Simon Kerwick, Hong Kong Land's chairman, seems undismayed by the overvalued office market in Hongkong's prime commercial property area, Central District. Despite falling rents he says that the company's 3.4 million sq ft portfolio is 92 per cent let.



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## American investors give ICI shares another lift

By Derek Pain

Imperial Chemical Industries was back in the transatlantic spotlight yesterday. A new wave of American buying, once again inspired by the pound's weakness against the dollar, sent the shares 14p higher to 638p at one time.

But they lost a little of their glow just as the stock market was closing when news that the pit-talks had collapsed came through. The ICI gain was trimmed to 8p and a number of other leading shares lost just a few coppers as the market resigned itself to a possible long continuation of the miners' strike.

However, with new time buying, Wall Street firm and talk of American prime rate cuts, the market was in no mood to be too disconcerted by what many regarded as the inevitable conclusion to the talks on miners' dispute.

At the close the FT 30 share index, was just 0.6 points up at 859.4 points. In early trading the index had been 4.8 points

higher. The much more broadly based FT-SE index, 5.5 points higher just before the close, finished at 1109.6 up 4.3 points.

After trading firmly for most of the day, with gains of up to 1%, gifts fell back, closing with falls of up to 1%. The two short dated taps did not help sentiment.

The "A" shares of shoe shop and garage group, Stead & Simpson surged 27p to 136p as Ward White Group, the shoe maker and retailer, snapped up a significant shareholding in the company.

Ward White, itself the subject of takeover speculation on Thursday, has acquired 29.1 per cent of Stead's voting shares and 5.6 per cent of the non-voting and widely held "A" shares. Total cost of the shares is more than £4.1m. The Ward White buy values the ordinary shares at 425p and the "A" shares at 142p. It has purchased its holding from Hanson Trust which inherited its stake when it took over the UDS stores group.

Stead has long been regarded as a possible takeover victim and it would be surprising if Ward White has invested its cash, financed out of its banking facilities, merely to make a long term investment.

Bryson Oil shares rose another 10p yesterday to 318p, arousing speculation that the company has struck oil at last in Colombia. The truth is less spectacular. The Colombian well was inconclusive, so another is to be drilled nearby. But Bryson's results, due soon, will show an excellent performance in the U.S. The shares, like their sister Eglinton, are strictly for gamblers but have promise.

Ward White shares, up 12p to 148p on Thursday, advanced a further 2p before falling to 141p as it became clear that the company was nursing bid intention and was not sitting around waiting for an offer, thought to be from Harris Queensway, to come along.

Lincroft Kilgus, weak on Thursday, fell 1p to 11p as the fiercely contested and controversial takeover bid from John Finlan, the building and property group run by Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, lapsed. Together with the shares held at the start of hostilities Finlan had acceptance representing 28.15 of the Lincroft equity.

Leisuretime International, the holiday group in the Aitken Hume orbit, was unchanged as Channel Islands property developer Mr David Kirch checked in, replacing the Kennedy Brookes catering group.

On Wednesday, Kennedy, which had hoped to inject its associated travel interests into Leisuretime, sold its shareholding and yesterday Mr Kirch declared that through his Channel Islands and Properties, known as Chaps in the market, he had acquired 7.5 per cent.

Takeover speculation continues to swirl around HP Bulmer, the cider maker. The shares climbed 8p to 200p yesterday with Arthur Bell and Sons, the Scotch whisky group, the latest rumoured bidder. A party of City drink analysts is due to make the trek to Bulmer's headquarters in Hereford on Monday. Last week the company gave warning of a profits standstill.

Together with his existing shareholding he now has 8.7 per cent of the capital.

Chaps shares are traded under the 163 rule facility. Last price was 75p. Another of his vehicles, also traded under rule 163, is Dollar Land (Holdings) a property company which was the subject of some acrimonious confrontations in the late 1980s. Mr Kirch, a property high-flyer of the early 1970s, has said that he is grooming Chaps for an Unlisted Securities Market presence.

Airship Industries returned from suspension and rose from 2p to 6p. That would be good news, were it not for the fact that 2 shares were suspended at 31p two weeks ago, pending details of the rescue by Bond Corporation Holdings. That circular has now been published and will be examined this weekend by disgruntled institutional shareholders. Attention is already focussing on the £70,000-a-year contract of the managing director.

Insurance shares were dull following the recent results but banks managed to hold on to small gains. Cella presented an array of modest gains.

The arrival of Buzal, the paper group, as 4.9 per cent shareholders in B. Brammer, which distributes bearings and electronic components, sent the shares 23p higher at 285p.

## TEMPUS

## Brooke Bond dividend could tip bid balance

By the end of next week we should know who has won the battle for Brooke Bond. The decisive event could well be Sir John Cuckney's next blast to shareholders, expected on Monday. The tea and Oxo company's friends are dropping heavy hints around the City that the letter — really a defence document in reply to Unilever — will contain something sensational.

There are only two lines Brooke Bond can take. One is to pull from the hat the long awaited but much discounted "white knight", defined as an agreed bidder at a high price. Shareholders impressed by Sir John's insistence that Brooke Bond should stay independent may have some difficulty in reconciling that policy with a white knight, however defined. In any case, it is hard to see who else would want to be embroiled in the affair at this stage.

The more likely, second course is to redouble efforts to convince shareholders and anyone else who will listen that Brooke Bond's profits have moved to a permanently higher level. This week's sharp jump in the London tea price, the second successive rise, lends weight to the argument even if the increase is rather fortuitous.

But what will really turn the tables is a resounding profit forecast — modestly veiled, needless to say. Well before Brooke Bond predicted £70m for 1984 in reply to Tate & Lyle's original offer the City was going for about £75m during 1985. Brooke Bond and Lazard, the merchant bank, are too keen to make a full-blown forecast when the 1985 year has not even started, but a juicy dividend taster is not out of the question.

That said, the market has remained stoically unmoved by the prospect. The share price is barely suspended above Unilever's offer of 114p, and it is difficult to see how anything but truly sensational news from Brooke Bond could hoist the price more than temporarily out of reach of a second Unilever bid.

Quite understandably, the impression is gaining ground that Brooke Bond is concentrating on getting the best price for shareholders rather than

honestly expecting to stay independent.

This is all in the takeover game, and nobody will complain — especially not shareholders who have cause to thank Lazard for bringing them a 40p capital gain already. Possibly the most disgruntled party will be Tate & Lyle who can do nothing except sit and wait for a miracle.

### Morgan Crucible

Morgan Crucible is well on target to make 1984 a record year for profits. Yesterday's £7.3m at the pretax level for the first half should be repeated comfortably to bring full year profits up to the £15m mark.

It is confirmation that the company has genuinely come to terms with the problems which it faced. A combination of rationalization and improved management has put Morgan firmly on the path of progress. All that remains is for the fact to be reflected in the share price.

There was some movement yesterday but the shares ended all square at 162p. This is only 1p better than when the company last reported in April. Given the profits growth profile of Morgan a greater increase might have been expected. However, while in absolute terms there is little sign of improvement, the relative performance is sufficiently encouraging to warrant further interest.

The short term prospects give no cause to alter this view. With good performances from the carbon, ceramics and lubrication divisions likely to be maintained in the second half it leaves only the thermic division in any doubt. It has been hit by the miners' strike and without an early end to the dispute the impact will continue to be felt.

The downturn is measured in thousands rather than millions and there are sufficient opportunities elsewhere in the group to offset the loss revenue. In particular the imminent signing of a lucrative contract with the Ministry of Defence will ensure that the group maintains its upward momentum.

If any further evidence of progress is needed the com-

pany has increased its interim dividend which augurs well for the first uplift since 1979.

### Minet Holdings

Minet Holdings produced interim figures in line with the rest of the Lloyd's broking fraternity, although accounting changes made it harder to dig out the relevant numbers.

Brokerage income of £1.85m, against £1.3m in the first half of last year, which would normally have gone into third-quarter figures, appeared in the interim results for first time. Pre-tax profits apparently 24 per cent higher at £12.9m were in fact 10 per cent higher after adjusting 1983 figures.

Although wholesale broking did well, the retail side continued to struggle in adverse conditions worldwide. South Africa and Australia were the problem areas. However, Mr Ray Pettit, the chairman, said that with rates hardening the outlook was increasingly encouraging. The coming renewal season is expected to be very tough there will be along lead time before this translates into profits.

Expenses, after stripping out currency factors, were higher than expected at 15 per cent against income 14 per cent up, against last year's 17 per cent in the first quarter.

The Lloyd's underwriting agencies, plagued by the past two years' managed profits of only £327,000 against £1.6m. The extraordinary costs of £6.7m relating to PCW were all made in 1983 accounts and the profits shortfall reflected the increased trading expenses of the agencies. Despite the publicity, more names are joining Minet agencies than leaving — 25 to 15 at the last count.

Analysts have trimmed back their full-year forecasts slightly, because of the continuing difficulties in retail broking. However, assuming £23.5m taxable profits against £20.4m and on a 48 per cent charge the prospective p/e ratio is 11.3 on shares unchanged at 172p. Quite modest against the sector. There was no increase on the interim dividend, but a 12 per cent rise in the final would give a yield of 4.6 per cent.

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## FAMILY MONEY

## MONEY MARKET

**Foreign currency deposits**  
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old  
Court Int. Reserves 0481 26741.  
Seven days notice is required for  
withdrawal and no charge is made

<p>building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.</p>	<p>for switching currencies.</p>
<p>Starting US dollar</p>	<p>9.91 per cent 10.51 per cent</p>

# TR Trustees Corporation PLC

sted.  
Over 50% of the portfolio is in that category. This  
age is being increased steadily. Our investment  
: United Kingdom, North America and Japan.  
n the year to 31 May 1984 the net asset value  
y 10.5% to 144.7p per share against a rise of  
ne F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index.  
With a fund of over £138 million we are well placed  
advantage of investment opportunities.  
We believe smaller growth companies will continue  
arding investments.  
We also have a progressive dividend policy, as  
d by a 6.3% rise for the year.  
If you would like to know more about us, send for a  
ur newly published Annual Report.

Company Secretary, TR Trustees Corporation PLC,  
mailed House, 2 Puddle Dock, London EC4V 3AT

T.1

*Please send me a copy of your 1984 Annual Report.*

\_\_\_\_\_

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SS \_\_\_\_\_

**TR Trustees  
Corporation PLC**


**A MEMBER OF THE TOUCHE REMNANT MANAGEMENT GROUP**

**100,000 Investors**

**GROSS YIELD 12%\***

**R.K. Timberlake, Director, Fidelity International**

Additionally the current 'real' rates of return on US Treasuries represent a 50 year high and a fall in US interest rates would lead to capital gains for investors.



16



**Fidelity**  
INTERNATIONAL

**HFS** A SAVINGS PLAN  
FOR ALMOST EVERYONE

**Towry Law** **INDEPENDENT OBJECTIVE ADVICE** **25 YEARS**  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 This plan is not applicable to the Republic of Ireland. T 15884

Please send me full details without charge or obligation

I am already an investor in a Friendly Society Yes/No

I am an existing Towry Law client Yes/No

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
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This plan is not applicable to the Republic of Ireland. T 15984



## INVESTMENT

## Bankers to start BES register

Duncan Lawrie, the bank which specializes in dealing with small businesses, has come up with the idea of introducing a Business Expansion Scheme register instead of launching a formal BES fund. Only businesses which meet all the criteria for a BES fund will be brought to the attention of investors on the register.

The advantages are, therefore, exactly the same as they would be in a BES fund. Up to a maximum investment of £40,000 investors in the appropriate companies receive tax relief at their highest marginal rate as long as they keep their investment in place for at least five years.

Investors join the register free of charge and receive details of the companies selected by Duncan Lawrie. They can even specify which types of company they are likely to be interested in. They then make their own investment choice from among the companies offered.

Duncan Lawrie also undertakes to make a market in the shares of as many of the companies as it can. The fault of many ordinary BES funds is that when the investor wants to sell his shares at the end of five years he can find no market to do so.

## Understanding change

With legislation governing many areas of personal finance changing so rapidly under the impetus of "fiscal neutrality" and more general rationalization, investors may be finding it hard to keep up. If so, they could benefit from the *Personal Financial Planning Manual* just published by Robson Rhodes, the chartered accountants.

The 250-page book covers five main areas: investments, family finance, life assurance, pensions, and capital transfer tax. Each is broken into sub-sections, and with the use of a key and copious cross-referencing readers can produce their own specially tailored plans, the publishers claim. The author, Mr John Raynor, says the book, which costs £14.95, should help both professionals and members of the public.

## Sponsored radio

Sponsored programmes have arrived with the announcement that the Stock Exchange is to finance a weekly radio programme to be broadcast on the network of independent radio stations. Produced by LBC Radio, *Family Money* will go on between 7 and 7.30 pm - the first transmission on LBC Radio on Friday, September 21.

The producer and presenter of the programme will be LBC's financial editor, Mr Douglas Moffitt, who said: "The Stock Exchange's involvement means that we can put together a structured, comprehensive financial programme which will be a plain man's guide to finance - how to save, how to invest, and where to borrow. We intend to de-jargonize a lot of what goes on and provide information on the whole range of personal finance."

The programme will have to be good to compete with BBC Radio's *Moneybox* programme, fronted by Miss Louise Belling and produced by Mr Vincent Duggieby who have established themselves as leaders in the family finance field on radio. The autumn will also see the first of the Channel 4 programmes on money, aimed to compete directly with the BBC's *Money Programme*, which goes out on BBC2 on Sunday.

## Account issue

Chase de Vere Investments has launched the fifth issue of its 2 Year Guaranteed Income Account for investors who missed the 28th National Savings certificate which was withdrawn on Tuesday. The account guarantees to pay 9.25 per cent each year for two years (compared to the 28th issue's 9 per cent tax-free rate for five years).

The rate of interest on the account is well below rates being offered by many building societies, but while building society rates can always move downwards the Chase de Vere rate is fixed for the two years of the investment.

## Sun Life launch

Sun Life of Canada has launched its own version of a unit-linked mortgage repayment scheme. The plan is linked to six funds. If the return achieved from the funds is higher than the expected 7.5 per cent, the mortgage can be paid off early. If it is less, the term of the loan can be extended.

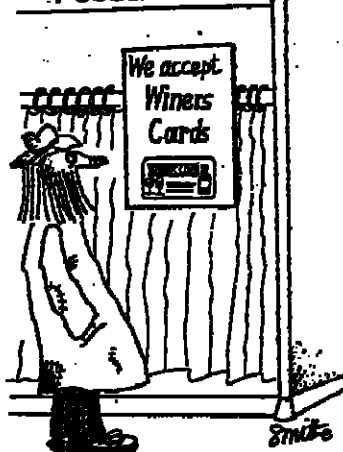
One somewhat unusual feature of the scheme is that the life insurance policy linked to the funds is not matched to the term of the mortgage, as on most schemes, but written to age 65 for the borrower. This means that if the borrower changes houses he can also change the mortgage without the expense of having to terminate his old unit-linked repayment plan and take out another.

## Twelve new funds

Clerical Medical, the mutual life office, has moved into unit-linking in a big way by setting up 12 funds in conjunction with Fidelity, the unit trust managers. British, property and cash funds will be managed by Clerical Medical, and the international funds by Fidelity.

At the same time, Clerical Medical is introducing three products linked to the funds: a Maximum Investment Plan for regular savings; a Flexible Retirement Plan for the self-employed and those in non-pensionable employment; and an Inheritance Protection Trust to mitigate the effects of capital transfer tax. Clerical Medical and Fidelity have good performance records on the funds they manage.

## restaurant



## Card protection

Diners Club is introducing a card protection scheme for members, indemnifying them from loss or theft of any credit or cheque card. The cost is £5 a year or £16 for three years.

Diners Club points out that many card companies hold the cardholder liable for some of the cost of any fraudulent use of stolen cards before they can be notified. One phone call, day or night, to the Diners Club Protection Plus Hot Line will ensure that the issuers of all a member's missing cards are notified. This also speeds up the process of replacement. Details from Diners Club.

## Leamington lead

In the present round of investment rate increases by building societies, the Leamington Spa has come out with one of the best in its Super Share Account.

The account requires a minimum investment of £2,000 but guarantees to pay 2.3 per cent over the society's ordinary share account. This means the account paying a nominal 10.15 per cent. No notice is needed for withdrawal but the investor loses 14 days' interest.

## Beating the Budget

Family Assurance Society is launching its Family Bond in an endowment form in line with new limits on tax-free friendly societies announced in the Budget. It was designed to help married couples or single parents provide for their own future prosperity and that of their children by saving through a tax-exempt fund, but now, under new rules and tables, it is available to everybody between 16 and 70.

It includes life cover of at least £750 or the value of the accumulated units, whichever is the greater. Policy holders will continue to enjoy an investment free from basic rate tax, higher rate tax, capital gains tax and corporation tax. It is designed to run for at least 10 years, after which policy holders have three options: encash the entire Family Bond as a tax-free lump sum; allow the bond to continue without further contributions to grow in a tax-free fund; take regular encashments from the unit linked fund, tax-free.

Details from Family Assurance Society, Blenheim House, Church Street, Brighton, BN1 1WF. (Tel: (0273) 671111).

## House prices up 6.4%

House prices rose by 6.4 per cent in the year to August 1984, according to the latest figures from the Halifax Building Society. The increase in the last three months was 2.3 per cent. New property prices rose by 1.6 per cent while existing homes went up 2.4 per cent and first-time buyer prices by 2.1 per cent.

Prices have risen by 6.6 per cent so far this year, the first real sign of the predicted slowdown after the steady rise seen this year.

Halifax now believes house prices will rise by no more than 8 per cent this year. But there are strong regional differences: prices are moving up twice as fast in London and the South-east as they are in the northern parts of the country. Mr John Spalding, Halifax Chief General Manager, says: "Intense competition for savers' funds has delayed the possibility of an early reduction in interest rates. Despite these higher rates, demand for home loans is still running at a high level."

## Child's pay

The banks, and Barclays in particular, are leaving no stone unturned in their attempts to persuade junior savers across the threshold. From now until February 28, children under 17 can collect "proof of purchases" tags from five Procter & Gamble products: Ariel, Ariel Automatic, Fairy Liquid, Flash and Lencor. For every proof of purchase tag plus £1 deposited by the child in a Barclays Super Savers Account, the bank will put another £1 into the account up to a maximum of £5. The free money and matching deposit must stay in the account for a minimum of six months.

This latest promotion follows the success of a similar joint venture with Procter & Gamble last year. Mr Anthony Hunter, head of marketing for Barclays said: "Our 1983 promotion resulted in the opening of over 150,000 new Super Savers accounts. This year we are hoping for even bigger success. In addition to television advertising, many households will also receive a special envelope by post, giving details of the offer and in which children can collect the 'proofs of purchase'."

Only one Super Savers account per child is allowed and not more than two proofs of purchase of any one brand may be redeemed.

## Mortgage help

The Nationwide Building Society has linked up with three housing associations - the Redland in Bristol, Headrow in Leeds and WPHIT of South Essex - to help first-time buyers on modest incomes with their mortgages.

Under the "First Step Mortgage" scheme, the Nationwide is making £1.5m of index-linked and £1.5m of conventional funds available to the three. Half the amount borrowed is repaid at a fixed 4 per cent with the balance linked to the annual movement in the retail price index. The other half is repaid at the Nationwide's ordinary basic mortgage rate.

This means a monthly repayment of £132.40 in the first year on a £20,000 loan, against a monthly repayment on a normal £20,000 mortgage of £171.20.

## Under-cover guide

It's hard to tell a good insurance policy from a bad one if you are confused by insurance jargon and do not know where to look for the pitfalls, says the Consumers' Association, which is launching *The Which? Book of Insurance*.

The complaints received at the Insurance Ombudsman's Bureau amply demonstrate the difficulty of understanding insurance policies.

But if you want to know all about insurance, the different types of policy on offer, who sells what, how to interpret the small print in policies, assessing which policy is best for your needs, and making a claim, then this clearly written, well priced book is worth having. It also gives help on basic but potentially confusing areas, such as living in proposal forms, getting quotations and renewing policies. It takes the reader through the procedure of making a claim and even advises on how to insure against such possibilities as rain during your charity fête, or losing your contact lenses.

All the usual areas of insurance are dealt with, such as car and house cover, but the book also discusses areas like legal and health insurance and life cover. Last but not least, it includes a useful glossary of terms to unjargonize the jargon. *The Which? Book of Insurance*, published by Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton. Available from bookshops or the Subscription Department, Consumers' Association, Garsington Way, Hartford SG14 1JH. £12.95.

## Short-term saver

Commercial Union has launched Prime Saver, a short-term unit linked insurance policy which offers investors easy access to their money. The scheme, operating on a rolling 12-month period, is aimed at planning for predictable forthcoming expenses like a replacement car or family wedding.

Access to money with Prime Saver is straightforward - only 10 days' notice after two months with no penalties. Minimum units of £250 must be withdrawn and a balance of £1,000 left for the policy to continue.

## TAXATION

## Policy to help with estate problems

Helping people to avoid huge capital transfer tax bills when they die has become big business for insurance companies. More than 30 inheritance trust schemes exist to mitigate the effects of CTT on people's estates with more than £1 billion invested in them.

All these schemes depend on large amounts of money being put in trust for the investor's heirs. That is fine for people with plenty of spare cash or equity investments, but where does it leave those whose estate is well over the £64,000 "nil rate" CTT threshold because of the value of their house or other property but have little extra money?

It is perhaps surprising to find there is only one off-the-peg scheme designed to solve exactly this problem.

The scheme is marketed by Premium Life. Investors take out a non-profit whole life policy with a sum assured roughly equivalent to the value of their estate.

The policy is then put in trust with the investor's heirs as the beneficiaries. The policy is paid for with two unequal premiums. The first is paid when the policy is first set up and, to minimize the demands on the investor's cash, it need be only about 7 or 8 per cent of the sum assured.

The second premium is paid into the trust about six months after the death of the investor (though to satisfy legal requirements the investor must enter into a covenant with Premium Life from the outset, promising

to pay this second amount). The late payment allows the investor to live in his house or her house until death if the second premium is to be paid out of the sale of the house.

But the large second premium has a further use, since it is deemed to be a debt deductible from the investor's estate as far as CTT is concerned. The heirs therefore receive the benefit of the non-profit whole life policy and have a notionally smaller estate on which to pay tax.

Premium Life charges no initial fees and pays all the legal costs. But an investor would be wise to employ his or her own solicitor.

Richard Thomson

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CHEQUE-SAVE £2,500 RATE  
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APPLIED RATE EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE\*

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Up to £2,499	6.50%	6.61%
£2,500+	9.05%	9.25%
	GROSS EQUIVALENT RATE***	GROSS EQUIVALENT ANNUAL RATE***
Up to £2,499	9.29%	9.44%
£2,500+	12.93%	13.21%

\* Net Annual Rate when interest on whole pounds invested is compounded.  
\*\* Abbey National pays interest net of basic rate tax and the gross equivalent is shown for comparison only.  
\*\*\* Gross Equivalent Annual Rate when interest on whole pounds invested is compounded.

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I/We enclose a cheque, numbered \_\_\_\_\_ for £ \_\_\_\_\_ to be invested

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Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account.

I/We understand that the rate may vary and interest will be credited to the account half yearly.

Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Calculated as at 10th September 1984.

Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Telephone: 0354 74114. The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London.

Britannia  
P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.  
Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered).

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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T159  
☐ Please also send me details of the Britannia Accumulation Savings Account.



## FAMILY MONEY

## SAVINGS ACCOUNT

## Banks join deposits battle

The intense competition in the retail savings market is spreading rapidly from the building societies where it started to the banks which, with their huge reservoirs, are coming up with some remarkably attractive offers.

So investors are having a field day. Over the last week almost all the large building societies and many of the smaller ones raised their deposit rates to give effective annual yields of more than 10 per cent (see table). That leaves the Leeds Permanent, the first society to raise its rate, far behind again at 9.25 per cent.

But the banks are exerting themselves on this front as well. On Wednesday Midland announced the "New Saver Plus Account" which the other clearing banks may well be forced to follow. It is a current account paying interest on all balances above a £100 minimum.

Furthermore, the rate of interest increases as the balance in the account increases. On deposits of £100 or more an extra half percentage point is added to Midland's ordinary deposit rate (now 7.25 per cent).

On balances over £250 one point is added on to the rate, over £500 1.5 points, and over £1,000 the rate is a full two

## BUILDING SOCIETY BEST BUYS

Society	Notice (months)	Minimum Investment (£)	Net Interest Rate	Annual Interest Rate
Town & Country Super 90	3	500	10.0	10.25*
Leamington Super Share	3	2,000	10.15	10.15
Cheshire Champion Bond	3	1,000	9.8	10.15
Peterborough Flexi Plus	2	1,000	10.05	10.05
Marsden Super Shares	3	1,000	9.8	10.04*
Halifax 90 Day Extra	3	500	9.8	10.04*
Nationwide Bonus 90	3	200	9.8	10.04*
Woolwich 90 Day	3	500	9.8	10.04*
Nat & Prov 90 Day	3	200	9.8	10.04*
Super Shares	3	500	9.8	10.04*
Anglia	3	500	9.8	10.04
Cheltenham & Gloucester Gold Account	0	5,000	10.0	10.0

\*Subject to 14 days' loss of interest on amount withdrawn.  
No penalty on withdrawals plus monthly income option on balances of £10,000 and over.  
†Instant access with loss of 20 days' interest on sum withdrawn.

points above the basic deposit rate.

Account holders get a Saver Plus card with which they can withdraw up to £100 a week on both Midland and NatWest cash dispensing machines.

NatWest has chosen to keep its banks open for longer to attract more business. Like Barclays, some NatWest branches will stay open on Saturdays from 9.30am to 12.30pm. Barclays found the scheme so popular, and was having to process so many cheques, that it increased the charge on each cheque cashed to

£1. NatWest clearly also hopes to gain from this evident demand for Saturday opening although it does not intend to cash cheques on Saturdays and customers will have to use the cash dispenser machines instead.

National Westminster is also planning to introduce a plastic card which will enable customers to withdraw money direct from their account.

At present, their cash dispensers operate only from current accounts. That will leave the NatWest staff free to discuss financial problems,

arrange loans and to open new accounts in a relaxed atmosphere.

The moves are, naturally, designed to attract more deposits. But the banks are also gearing themselves up for the introduction of composite, rate tax next April, when they will have to deduct tax from interest at source. It will then be clearer than ever to savers that clearing bank ordinary deposit rates are far worse than those offered by building societies. If the banks do not want to see money flooding away they must start improving their savings products now.

But while investors profit, mortgage borrowers with many building societies face higher home loan rates. Cheltenham & Gloucester has already raised its mortgage rate, Anglia has said it will, and several other societies were expected to do so after the Building Societies Association's monthly meeting, which ended yesterday.

Two weeks ago, on the other hand, two clearing banks, Barclays and Lloyds, reduced their rates. Both now charge a basic 12.5 per cent which is already well below those of virtually all the building societies.

Richard Thomson

## TRAVEL

## Eurocheque scheme expands

More banks are joining the Uniform Eurocheque system which allows customers to write foreign currency cheques for cash or goods in countries in Europe.

National Westminster and its subsidiaries, including the up-market Coutts & Co, announced this week they were joining and so is Royal Bank of Scotland and its subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's.

Customers going abroad receive special cheques and Eurocheque cards. At present, these can be used to obtain cash at 185,000 bank branches or to pay for goods at 4.5 million shops, hotels and garages in 39 European and Mediterranean countries. The cheques can also be used in this country.

Until now, Midland Bank has been the only British bank to be a member. It started issuing Eurocheques last year when the banks all agreed to ban use of the normal cheque-guarantee card abroad.

One point to remember is that banks normally levy a charge on each Eurocheque written abroad.

Peter Wilson-Smith

## STOCKS

## Gilts investment that has the edge on tax

Holding gilt-edged stocks has undoubtedly attractions for private investors. Quite apart from the security and the tempting rates of interest available on the higher coupon stocks, gilts offer a unique tax advantage. If held for over a year they become free of all capital gains tax.

There are a number of ways to invest in gilts but one offers an even bigger tax advantage. If the stocks are bought on the National Savings Stock Register the interest from them is paid to the investor gross, without tax being deducted as it would be if bought through a broker and held on the Bank of England Register.

There is a special advantage in this for non-taxpayers who do not have to go through the nuisance of claiming back tax deducted at source. But gross interest also benefits everyone since it can be invested between the time it is received and the time tax must finally be paid.

Buying gilts on the National Savings Stock Register is also cheap and easy. All you have to do is walk into a post office, fill

in a GS1 form specifying how much you want to buy, and send it with a signed blank cheque to National Savings Bond and Stock office in Blackpool. The cheque is filled in when the exact cost of the deal is known.

The informal minimum investment expected by National Savings is around £1,500, though it is possible to buy smaller amounts. On modest deals of this size a National commission of only 0.4 per cent is charged, against the 0.8 per cent usually charged by stockbrokers for similar sized deals. A purchase of £1,500 worth of gilts on the NS register thus costs £6.

But despite its big advantages the NS register has several drawbacks.

There are 50 government stocks available on the register, but this is only about half of all gilts on issue. Most types of gilt — high and low income, long and short maturities — are represented on the register.

But as one broker pointed

out, if there is a special situation in a stock not on the register, Post Office investors miss out. Nor is there, he added, any advice given by National Savings to its clients on which stocks to buy and when.

But perhaps the greatest criticism of the NS method is that you cannot be sure of the price you will be paying. With a stockbroker an investor may well know what he has paid for his gilts 10 minutes after placing the order.

Buying through National Savings you might not find out for several days, depending on how fast the post takes your form to Blackpool.

Naturally, this makes it hard to take advantage of temporary market situations, and could mean — if the market is moving fast — that you pay a very different price for the stocks than you expected. If the price is higher than you expected then the yield on your investment will be lower. This is compounded by the fact that National Savings does not

constantly revise the gilt prices as brokers do, but only alters them once a day.

One solution to the time problem is to buy your gilts through a stockbroker and then have them transferred to the NS Stock Register. Although this will cost more in commission, you can get the broker's advice and once the stocks have been transferred

you still get your interest paid gross.

There is no restriction on the amount which can be transferred from the Bank of England register to the NS register. In the other direction investors are only allowed to switch £5,000 of any single stock. There is no charge for transfers.

R.T.

## GEMS

## Sapphires fail to sparkle for investors

Investors who put money into Richmond Life's gemstone fund at the original offer price of £1 a unit will be lucky to get 15 per cent of their money back.

That is the message for those people who placed their faith in the fund's Sri Lankan blue sapphires in October, 1980. Mr John Ormond, chairman of the Richmond Life Assurance Company, said that at that time inflation was still firmly in double figures and there was no such thing as index-linked gilts.

So, at the time, it might have seemed like a reasonable hedge to commit a small proportion of assets to alternative investment. Gold was riding high and investment in precious stones was becoming fashionable.

In those conditions it is perhaps not surprising that investors were seduced by Richmond's marketing literature which spoke of "the demand for Sri Lankan sapphires" increasing while resources are finite.

The literature also gushed on about Sri Lanka being "the home of the world famous Ceylon tea" and referred to the investment as being "a unique opportunity for the discerning investor." So, what went wrong?

Mr Ormond, whose company is in the Isle of Man, attributes many of the fund's problems to the collapse of his supplier, Gems International. Performance will also have been badly affected by the recent high level of interest rates which has taken the shine off most non income producing assets.

According to Mr Ormond, the gems market is "disastrous", but he has not given up hope of retrieving the situation. Last autumn, he managed to raise £200,000 from the sale of some of the blue sapphires. This was no comfort to investors as the proceeds had to go towards a bank loan of £300,000 which had been secured on the basis that the stones would realize £4m.

Mr Ormond concedes that investors are concerned, but he is pinning his hopes on a recovery. "It will take time," he says. "If you push it, you get a lousy price."

He says the sapphires are in a bank vault in England, but this is of little use to investors in a fund which has been suspended for almost 18 months.

They cannot get their money out and their only hope now is that Mr Ormond can pick the right time to sell the stones at the best commercial price, and allow them to walk away with 15p for every 100p invested.

Peter Gartland

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No.	Company	Price	Change	YTD %
1	INDUSTRIALS E-K			
2	Greaves	1.10	0.01	1.8
3	Jardine Math	1.10	0.01	1.8
4	Haden	1.10	0.01	1.8
5	Hollis Bros	1.10	0.01	1.8
6	Everett	1.10	0.01	1.8
7	English China Clay	1.10	0.01	1.8
8	Eastern Prod	1.10	0.01	1.8
9	Haworth Prod	1.10	0.01	1.8
10	Hutchinson Whimpon	1.10	0.01	1.8
11	Hay (Norman)	1.10	0.01	1.8
12	Micro Focus	1.10	0.01	1.8
13	Sunor	1.10	0.01	1.8
14	Oceonics	1.10	0.01	1.8
15	QEC	1.10	0.01	1.8
16	Telephone Rentals	1.10	0.01	1.8
17	A B Elect	1.10	0.01	1.8
18	Highland Bus	1.10	0.01	1.8
19	Sand Diffusion	1.10	0.01	1.8
20	Dale Elec	1.10	0.01	1.8
21	Pico	1.10	0.01	1.8
22	INDUSTRIALS L-R			
23	Molins	1.10	0.01	1.8
24	Pillington	1.10	0.01	1.8
25	Marley	1.10	0.01	1.8
26	LRC	1.10	0.01	1.8
27	Mobex	1.10	0.01	1.8
28	Reault	1.10	0.01	1.8
29	Robinson (Thomas)	1.10	0.01	1.8
30	Low & Bonar	1.10	0.01	1.8
31	MG Int	1.10	0.01	1.8
32	Office Best Mach	1.10	0.01	1.8
33	DRAPERY & STORES			
34	Wigfield (Henry)	1.10	0.01	1.8
35	Habib Mothercare	1.10	0.01	1.8
36	Combined English	1.10	0.01	1.8
37	Beattie (James) A	1.10	0.01	1.8
38	Gration	1.10	0.01	1.8
39	Dixons	1.10	0.01	1.8
40	Currys	1.10	0.01	1.8
41	Houses of Fraser	1.10	0.01	1.8
42	Green SR	1.10	0.01	1.8
43	Lancroft Kilgus	1.10	0.01	1.8
44	Year Daily Total			

Weekly Dividend						
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## BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## SHORTS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## MIDCAPS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## LONGS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## BANKS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## ELECTRICALS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AA-AD

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AE-AH

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AI-AL

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AM-AN

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AO-AP

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AQ-AR

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AS-AT

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AU-AV

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AW-AX

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AY-AZ

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BA-BD

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BE-BF

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Sept 28. Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 3.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	YTD %
1.10	1.09	Greaves	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Jardine Math	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Haden	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Hollis Bros	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Everett	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	English China Clay	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Eastern Prod	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Haworth Prod	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Hutchinson Whimpon	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Hay (Norman)	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Micro Focus	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Sunor	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Oceonics	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	QEC	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Telephone Rentals	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	A B Elect	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Highland Bus	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Sand Diffusion	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Dale Elec	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Pico	1.10	0.01	1.8

## BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## FINANCE AND LAND

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## FOODS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## CINEMAS AND TV

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AA-AD

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AE-AH

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AI-AL

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AM-AN

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AO-AP

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AQ-AR

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AS-AT

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AU-AV

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AW-AX

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS AY-AZ

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BA-BD

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BE-BF

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BG-BH

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BI-BJ

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BK-BL

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BM-BN

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BO-BP

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BQ-BR

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BS-BT

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BU-BV

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

## INDUSTRIALS BW-BX

1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

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1.10	1.09	Everett	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	English China Clay	1.10	0.01	1.8
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1.10	1.09	Haworth Prod	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Hutchinson Whimpon	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Hay (Norman)	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Micro Focus	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Sunor	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Oceonics	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	QEC	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Telephone Rentals	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	A B Elect	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Highland Bus	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Sand Diffusion	1.10	0.01	1.8
1.10	1.09	Dale Elec	1.10	0.01	1.8
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1984 High Low Stock Price Change YTD %

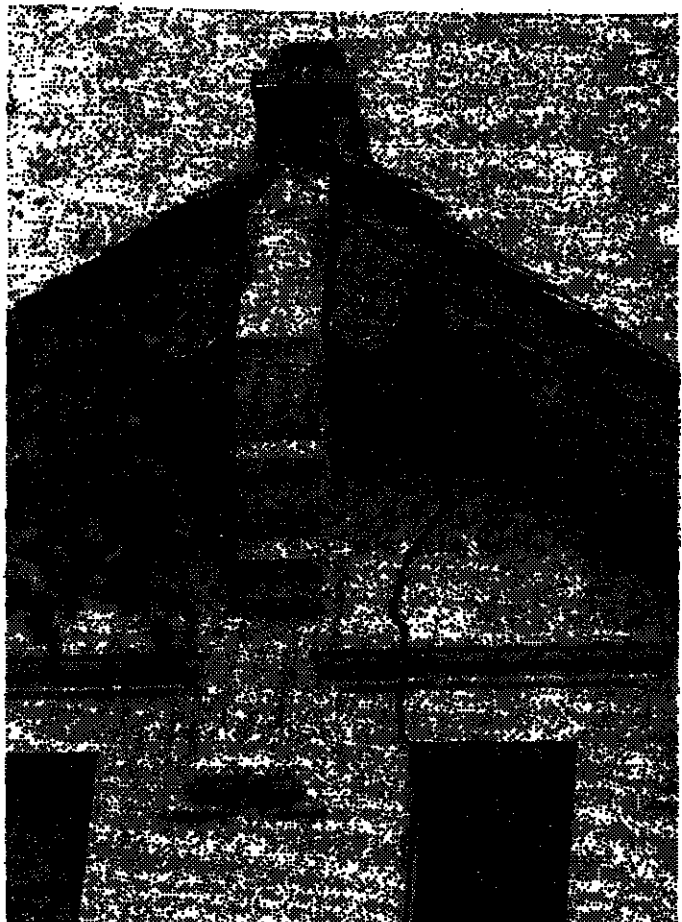
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FAMILY MONEY

HOME INSURANCE

# Hope and houses sink as drought takes its toll



Insurance claims for subsidence like this are up by 50 per cent because of the long, hot summer

Insurance companies have been pouring cold water over our long, hot summer. Last week Royal Insurance announced its profit figures accompanied by means about a staggering increase in subsidence claims. Most of its rivals are having much the same experience.

"Our claims for subsidence are up by 50 per cent at least," said Mr Bill Sclaire at Sun Alliance, the biggest company in the home insurance market. "That, of course, is a result of the long hot summer of 1983. We are waiting to see what 1984 will bring."

Most insurers, it seems, are nervously fingering the subsidence clauses in their building contracts. Generally speaking policyholders are expected to stump up the first £500 of any subsidence damage.

"There is a school of thought that says we should put up that £500 figure to something like £2,000," Mr Sclaire said. "But frankly I don't think that is a lot of money for most of us and the whole purpose of having insurance in the first place is to have protection from a large liability."

Subsidence is now responsible for a fifth of all claims according to Mr Sclaire, and had there not been so much storm damage last winter it might have amounted to a much higher proportion than that. It is now a major risk. If the companies do not raise their subsidence excess (the amount the policyholder is expected to pay) it seems certain that they will try to put up their rates next year.

The cost of buildings insurance has been fairly static at about £1.50 per £1,000 insured. Index-linking has seen the insurers all right so far as increasing premium incomes is concerned, but rates are almost certain to rise next year.

The good news for home-owners, however, is that some rates for home contents insurance may be coming down, though it depends where you live. The increase in burglaries continues unabated, particularly in London and the Home Counties, where the top rate for contents insurance can be £10 per £1,000 worth of goods insured. That accounts for the fact that under-insurance has reached epidemic proportions in neighbourhoods like Hampstead and Highgate.

Mr Ken Hurst, of Norwich Union, said his company was bringing some rates down in its home-plus policy.

"We now have much more statistical evidence which shows that some parts of the country have much worse claims experience than we thought, and others much better."

Inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Devon and Cornwall may well find their premiums for home contents insurance cut this year from the standard

# Cram too sharp despite thorn in his flesh

From Pat Butcher, Tokyo

But for a nail a kingdom was eventually lost. And but for the staple, found in the nick of time, Steve Cram would have added another disaster to a season in which he failed to win the Olympic crown that had been earmarked for him. The staple was in a new pair of socks that Cram donned just before winning his 1,500 metre race in the Eight-nations tournament, in which Britain finished an excellent third here yesterday.

"I just had time to take off my spurs before the race and there it was, dug into my little toe," he said. "I was dead lucky. If it had started before feeling it, there's no way I would have finished the race."

As it was, there was no way Cram was going to lose afterwards, for despite a slowish time of 3 min 47.12 sec, due to the funeral pace that mark so many of these races, everyone expected him to win, and ran behind him accordingly, letting him do so.

Everyone also expected East Germany and the Soviet Union to dominate this tournament, and so they did. Britain's fine third place would still have been accomplished even if the United States had not failed to field athletes in three races, or had their pole vaulter not failed to register a height. But the crowd of 65,000 at the 1984 Olympic Stadium did not mind.

The only American they had come to see was Carl Lewis, and the unusual step of putting the 100 metres as the last event sent them away happy when Lewis won in 10.13 sec, although the applause had been short-circuited on his first appearance, when his three colleagues in the sprint relay delivered him the baton so far behind, that all Lewis could do was finish fourth. He got more applause just waving to the crowd afterwards.

Tim Hutchings was the only other Briton to win doing so with a fierce last lap grapple in the 5,000 metres that killed off the courageous Russian, Dimitriyev, whose compulsion to lead may yet bring him the same results as those enjoyed through the same tactics by Vladimir Kuts, his illustrious predecessor. Kuts was known as the Iron Man of the track, and that is exactly what Hutchings could be. He has great strength, as evinced by his cross-country performances - he was second in the World Championships last March. And he has the resilience to intersperse road and track running successfully.

as he has been doing in the last few weeks, and still win here in 13 min 40.20 sec.

Ade Mafe's 1984 track season started hopefully in the pitiless surroundings of RAF Cosford indoor track last January, and ended here in the glorious Olympic stadium venue of his second Olympic triumph, in which he finished with another fine record to his name.

His was the best of the string of second places that helped the British team to success, for the 17-year-old Mafe lowered his UK under-19 200m record (set in the Olympic semi-final) to 20.57sec when finishing a one 10th sec behind Kirk Baptiste, victor over Carl Lewis at Crystal Palace a month ago.

If Mafe's was the best British result, then Marieta Göhr, with a 10.97sec victory in the women's 100m was the best result of the tournament. Her marvellous colleagues, led by Marieta Koch and Helke Drechsler-Danne, were the backdrop for the East German victory in the match. Only one of their women finished outside the first two and that was due to some excellent high jumping by Diana Davies (the recently married Miss Elliott) who finished second with 1.52 metres, a pleasing and hardly regret, despite her being so close to victory, for Ludmilla Butuzova, the Soviet woman who won, is the only world class jumper left who uses the straddle technique.

Graeme Fell also finished second in the steeplechase in his last British international before taking out Canadian citizenship. And Todd Bennett's second place in the 400m was appreciated all the more for his being beaten by the only official Japanese winner, Susumu Takano, in the 400m. Yutaka Kanai won first place in the 10,000 metres, but he was running as a Japanese guest and did not count.

Thomas Schönlebe, of East Germany, has found a way to beat Phil Brown on the last leg of a 4x400m relay, if it was not Brown himself who found it. Despite his poor form in individual races, Brown has made a name for himself by being unbeaten off the same mark on the final leg in the last two years. But he tried to take the East German before coming into the straight instead of waiting a little longer as he usually does, and paid the penalty when Schönlebe overtook him again in the last few metres. But Britain had clinched their third place by then, the penultimate event and their score was set for King Carl to close the show.



Cram crosses the line an easy winner from Besse, of East Germany, in the 1,500 metres

## FULL RESULTS IN THE EIGHT NATION MEETING IN TOKYO

100m: 1. G Lewis (USA) 10.13; 2. T. Baptiste (USA) 10.20; 3. S. Takano (JPN) 10.25; 4. M. Göhr (GDR) 10.97; 5. J. Kanai (JPN) 10.98; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 11.00; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 11.00; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 11.00.	200m: 1. K. Baptiste (USA) 20.57; 2. A. Mafe (GBR) 20.70; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 20.75.	400m: 1. T. Bennett (GBR) 48.38; 2. S. Takano (JPN) 48.38; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 48.38.	800m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 1:58.22.
1,500m: 1. S. Cram (GBR) 3:47.12; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 3:47.12.	5,000m: 1. T. Hutchings (GBR) 15:40.20; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 15:40.20.	10,000m: 1. Y. Kanai (JPN) 31:58.45; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 31:58.45.	20,000m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 1:02.55.
30,000m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 2:08.15.	40,000m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 2:58.15.	50,000m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 3:48.15.	60,000m: 1. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 2. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 3. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 4. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 5. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 6. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 7. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15; 8. J. Brown (GBR) 4:38.15.

## BOXING

### More gold for two Olympians

New York (Reuters) - The Olympic boxing winners, Mark Breland and Pernell Whitaker, will each earn more than \$50,000 (about £40,000), when they make their professional debuts on November 15.

Earlier this week, it was revealed that another US Olympic boxer, Evander Holyfield - who won a bronze medal on Los Angeles - had signed a contract that guarantees him \$1m. Holyfield will make his debut on the same card as Breland and Whitaker. All three boxers have signed contracts with a New Jersey-based promoter, Main Events, and are guaranteed national television coverage by the ABC network.

A spokesman for Main Events said: "The amount of money that the 1976 US Olympians will receive is a reflection of what Breland, Whitaker and Holyfield will get for their first professional fights." Of the five American boxers who enjoyed successful careers after the 1976 Montreal Olympics, Sugar Ray Leonard and Howard Davis received the biggest purses for their first professional bouts, about \$40,000 dollars each.

In Los Angeles on Thursday July Caesar Chavez, of Mexico, retained his unbeaten record as he won the vacant WBC junior lightweight title by beating his fellow countryman, Mark "Armando" Martinez, after the referee stopped the bout.

Several important bouts are due to take place today. Thomas Hearns makes the third defence of his WBC super welterweight title, while fellow American, Fred Hutchinson, defends his European light-heavyweight title against Manfred Jassmann, of West Germany, with the winner promised a meeting with Michael Spinks, the world light-heavyweight champion.

The veteran Colombian, Prudencio Cardona, challenges Santos Lacer, of Argentina, for the WBA flyweight title.

## HOCKEY

### Britain lose Ulstermen

By Sydney Friskin

The Great Britain team will play matches against Middlesex, Surrey and London Indians at Bisham Abbey on September 23. These games will round off their first training camp in preparation for the international tournament from October 19 to 21 at the Willemsen Sports Centre, where the opposition will be provided by the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, and Ireland.

The Irish Hockey Union (IHU), which is responsible for the administration of the country - both North and South - as one unit, confirmed in Dublin yesterday that the two Ulstermen, Steve Martin and Billy McConnell, who were members of the Great Britain team, would play for Ireland and not for Britain at Willemsen. Ireland are taking the Willemsen event as part of their own preparation for the

## Chicken Leaguers await visit of FA Cup holders

### Students tackle Dunn's Dilemma

Theo Dunn is a member of the Dublin branch of the Everton Supporters Club. Like all the other club members, he will be at Tolka Park on Wednesday night when Everton open their European Cup Winners Cup campaign against University College, Dublin (UCD).

It is a big night for Everton's fans in exile who have to cross the Irish Sea to watch their team play. For Theo Dunn, the evening will be especially poignant. He is UCD's coach and a distinguished veteran of the part-time League of Ireland (by virtue of sponsorship now known as Pat Grace's Famous Chicken League). Theo is by day the driver of a baker's van.

The literate citizens of Dublin have tagged the "Dunn's Dilemma" as a touch of fantasy about a European game in which the FA Cup winners meet a team coached by a bread roundman. It might be a story from *The Tiger*.

One is tempted to submit the following sequence of events: Everton lose 1-0 in Dublin. Dunn's Deadly Tactics Win the Day! He takes his students to Goodison Park, where they tear their glamorous rivals apart. The Everton crowd chant Theo's name. Howard Kendall is sacked, and the Everton board install Dunn as manager. (Those of a cynical cast of mind will insist on the following postscript: Theo insists on staying with UCD until they are knocked out of Europe. They lose 10-0 in Iceland in the second round and Everton change their minds and appoint Tommy Docherty.)

Quite apart from Dunn's Dilemma, the meeting of Everton and UCD in European competition is a rare collision between fantasy and reality. Nothing is more real than the sweat and blood of the first division, and there will be no more unlikely presence in the Cup Winners' Cup than that of the students of Ireland's largest university.

University College, Dublin has a powerful sporting tradition. Academic visitors to the campus at Belfield, a 10-minute drive from the city centre, are

## Searching for first editions

on cold afternoons

He established an interhouse league whose uninhibited competitiveness appealed to even the least accomplished of the new arrivals, but as a means of improving the standard of university football, the league was akin to searching for first editions in a second-hand bookshop. An awful lot of cold afternoons were ostensibly wasted watching bad players flail enthusiastically at each other. The odd first edition did turn up, for instance, Hugo McNeill. Alas, in the end, Hugo chose rugby and Trinity.

Amid frustrations, the determined doctor was nevertheless creating interest in football, and in himself. From his university power-base he entered the corridors of Irish football power, the distinctly unallured halls of Merrion Square, seat of the Football Association of Ireland. There, the bakers, candlestick makers, the doctor was soon a respected figure. He was, after all, a doctor.

He set up a commission of enquiry into Irish football; its findings are used to prop

up a rickety table in Merrion Square. But O'Neill had arrived as an administrator. With an ambition: to secure premier league status for University College football.

Had the league of Ireland been anything other than the bad joke it is, O'Neill's ambition would have been outrageous. UCD had no team to speak of, but the club would be properly administered, and hot and cold running water, still something of a luxury at many League of Ireland venues, would be available at Belfield. UCD were admitted to the League of Ireland in the 1979-80 season, testimony to the good doctor's determination and the seductive value of hot and cold running water.

Any man resourceful enough to elevate UCD's Cinderella sport, thus was never going to have much trouble finding a team good enough to compete in the Chicken League. This O'Neill did by persuading the college authorities to initiate a football scholarship which offers the best of Ireland's many fine young players the glittering prize of a university education in exchange for their skills. Based loosely on the American model, UCD's sports scholarship is funded by commercial sponsors.

Since 1979, 22 youngsters have benefited from O'Neill's inspired creation. Most have laboured in a UCD team that until it won the FAI Cup last May, had made little impact on senior football. Against Everton on Wednesday, College will field a side that has benefited from O'Neill's decision of 12 months ago to lace his side with part-time pros, a response to his finishing the 1982-83 season as they had finished the previous season: in the league's re-election zone.

The best of UCD's scholarship boys, Joe Hamman and Ken O'Docherty, will line up alongside the Chicken League veterans against Everton. Reason suggests that they will be thrashed, but Howard Kendall beware. As the rise of University College, Dublin proves, there is more to life than reason.

Eamon Dunphy

## RUGBY UNION

### Selectors are not popular in Bristol

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent

There may have been some wry laughter echoing from the Bristol clubhouse on Wednesday evening as members, meeting upon the outstanding issue they had just seen against Cardiff, contemplated the doleful fact that only two Bristol players are among the 54 named for England training at the Stoop Memorial ground tomorrow and at Gloucester on Monday.

Have you not room they might have suggested gently to Derek Morgan, chairman of England selectors, for Pomphrey and Hesford? Are not Carr and Hoag worth another look to go with the two backs who have been asked to attend national training, Barnes and Harding? Is Morley, or is he not, still one of the country's outstanding try-scorsers?

And Mr Morgan, with an equally wry smile and a practised shrug of the shoulders, will say yes all have had their chance at one time or another and have been found wanting. He may also point out that when he watched them four days earlier at Newport, Bristol looked a different side to that which outscored Cardiff by four tries to three and yet lost 30-26.

For the third time in eight days Bristol meet Welsh opposition when they entertain Swansea today. Barnes returns to the side after missing the Cardiff game for the removal of a tooth damaged by a punch last Saturday. The effect of that punch, only two minutes into the game, may have contributed to Bristol's inadequacies against Newport, but if Bristol do well against Swansea, it will be hard to resist the conclusion that more than two of them deserve higher consideration.

Interglutes have Milne and Cuthbert, two regular internationalists, together for the first time against Llanelli. Milne, the tight-head prop, was hoping for a more gradual return to the first-class game, but if Bristol do well against Swansea, it will be hard to resist the conclusion that more than two of them deserve higher consideration.

Rose, on his debut last week, played impressively against Northampton but, the former Wales international, has been placed under more pressure while Peter Morgan, the 1980 British Lion, should test the quality of Salmon and Thompson in the Harlequins centre.

Here returns at full back to the Leicester side, play London Welsh at Welford Road. A high side containing Fouly, the New Zealand centre, for the first time this season. Injuries to Bradley (prop) and Hall (lock) have meant a reshuffle in the back row, with Miller and Watkins joining the pack.

It has been a hectic week for Rosslyn Park, eight of whose players represented Surrey against Toulouse in France in midweek. Park's team, the last to leave, will have four changes from the side who beat Metropolitan Police and several will be hastening back for Surrey's meeting with Munster at the London Irish ground tomorrow.

Two west country captains, Spurrell of Bath and Clifton of Gloucester, are injured and miss visits to Moseley and Postypid respectively. The form of Jeavons, at No 8 for Moseley, will be compared carefully with that of Simon Daniell, last seen in a Leicester highly rated when he was an England colts prop, makes his first appearance for Moseley.

### Scottish are set to go plundering

By David Hands

Nick Chesworth, the former Durham University speed-of-half, will miss a game for the first time in two years at Cambridge University, plays his first senior game for London Scottish when they visit Heston today - a Scottish side now operating from the back of a lorry.

When McHugh retired from playing at the end of last season it seemed possible that he would stand back from the game for a while. Persuasive tongues have been at work, however, and Oliver Grant, first team coach for several seasons, has been the corner of coaching with McHugh in charge of the club's senior side.

It is a side which has had an infusion of new blood, despite the departure of several players. The Scotland prop, joining Harlequins, apart from Chesworth, last December's Cambridge centre, Patterson-Brown, has joined that other typical Scottish back, the Lionheart, in the three-quarters and Walters, a West London Institute student, has already made an impression on the wing with his sustained speed. If the results obtained by the under-23 team on their first tour, which ended this week, are any indication - they beat the Korean national side 3-0 - a competition will remain keen.

After beating Orrell last week and Newport on a 37-3 win over Thurrock, on Wednesday, the Scottish will travel to Heston with enhanced confidence.

### Spotlight falls on under-21s

Under-21 rugby, although cherished by northern and western counties for many years, is becoming increasingly appreciated as a vehicle of transition from junior to senior rugby (David Hands writes). Last season was the first for a London club under-21 competition and now the Midlands have joined in, with the Potterton floodlit cup, organized by the Leamington club.

This competition, whose first fixture will be on October 3 between Northampton and Leamington, involves eight clubs, four senior and four junior, and will culminate in a final on March 13. All of the games will be played at Leamington's Moorfields ground. Six senior clubs will also be participating in the Easter under-21s next Wednesday, which was won last year by Blackheath.

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### Extra time to get fit

Luton were grateful yesterday for Brian Clough's request to switch a first division match to this Sunday. David Platt, manager, said of the game with Nottingham Forest: "We are glad of the extra day to get all our players fit."



Genetic Material at Longchamp.



RACING  
Trick  
rivals

RACING: PIGGOTT SET TO BEAT FRANK BUCKLE'S RECORD OF 27 CLASSIC VICTORIES IN DONCASTER'S ST Leger

BIG RACE FIELD



Table with 2 columns: Race number and details (Horse name, jockey, trainer, odds).

Commanche Run to walk tall Young Runaway has eyes on Dewhurst

By Mandarini (Michael Phillips)

Commanche Run looks capable of giving his trainer Luca Comani his first taste of success in a British classic and Lester Piggott a record twenty eighth by winning the Holstein Diet Pils St Leger at Doncaster today, in spite of that slight hiccup at Newmarket on Wednesday when he fell and grazed a knee.

On principle I do not go for horses in a big race whose preparation has been interrupted for whatever reason, but that slight injury to Commanche Run occurred too late to affect his chance in my opinion.

That he has been out by the fact that Commanche Run has exercised normally every day in the meantime. Today's good ground should also suit him.

If Commanche Run does measure up to my expectations Piggott, who has won the St Leger six times already, will finally beat Frank Buckle's record of twenty seven classic victories.

With Librate in the field to set a fierce gallop for Albaphina today's race will certainly develop into a test of stamina for the winner of the March Stakes, over a mile and three quarters at Goodwood last month.



Classic contenders: Commanche Run and Lester Piggott

the Ebor winner Crazy, it must be said that he has to prove that he is as good as he was before that virus swept through his Pulborough stable in May.

If Commanche Run is successful his trainer and owner could see Capricorn Belle put the finishing touches to an unbeaten day by winning the Sceptre Stakes now that she has begun last year.

though his opposition included Doubl, the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes at York last month.

I also regard Prince Sabo's victory at Newmarket in July as being one of the most impressive of the season in the circumstances.

By Michael Seely

A superior burst of finishing speed won the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes for Young Runaway at Doncaster yesterday. Brought up the stands with a well-timed run by Greville Starkey, Spyros Niarcho's Young Generation colt quickened away from his rivals in the last furlong to beat Sharp Romance by two lengths with Zafzafina one and half lengths away third.

Only the winner and Sharp Romance were troubled by a remarkable race. Petros after being a trifle slow to leave the stalls, was hampered twice by Zafzafina and Steve Causton, once at halfway and for the second time just inside the two-furlong marker.

Willie Carson, the jockey on the 13-8 favourite, can be excused his justifiable outburst. "I wouldn't have believed it possible to have got into so much trouble in a six-runner race". Indeed it must be long odds against any animal being knocked sideways by a horse hanging to his left and then being denied a clear run a few feet later by the same offender veering to his right.

However, Petros caused most of his own trouble by his inability to accelerate at the vital stage of the race. Young Runaway has undoubtedly inherited much of the speed of his sire, Young Generation. "I've always rated the colt highly", said Harwood. "He has been a good filly in Oh So Sharp in the Solario Stakes at Sandown. In any case he definitely needed that race as the two-year-old had been off the track for over three months. We'll now have a go for the Dewhurst".

The Pulborough trainer then said that Lear Fair remains on target for the Breeders' Cup mile event at Hollywood Park on November 10 and that Roussillon, the recent winner of Goodwood's Waterford Crystal Mile, would take on Mendez in the Prix de la Forêt on October 28.

Young Runaway was bought by Sir Philip Payne-Galwey for £60,000 from (25-200) at Doncaster on August 26. He was then sent to Deauville on behalf of the Niarcho family. "I think Guy is pretty lucky to have this horse", said the BBA representative. Francois Boutin said that as the colt was not eligible for the French breeders' prize, he might as well be trained in England.

It was an afternoon that Causton will want to forget. Apart from his troubles on Zafzafina, the champion jockey put up 310 overweights on Mpani, only to be beaten a head by Lester Piggott on Braka. The 11 times champion jockey rode one of his most artistic efforts on Charles St George's Lyphard colt. "He has to be led down to the start and then ridden like that", said George Winsor. Henry Cecil's travelling head trainer, the jockey you give Braka his head, he's gone.

The other feature of the afternoon was a magnificent double for Ben Hanbury, the Newmarket-trained jockey, on the Swinemore Stud Stakes with Scallia and the Gibbs-Hartley Cooper Handicap with First Bout, who produced too much speed for Temple Bar and Zafzafina's Gift. Michael Hills was seen to great advantage on both winners.

Blinkered first time  
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CRICKET

# Boycott moves to reassure a worried Bairstow

By Richard Streeton

Those who hoped for a respite from the turmoil at Yorkshire County Cricket Club were disappointed that there were no developments yesterday. First Geoffrey Boycott reiterated to David Bairstow, the captain, that he did not wish to replace him as captain. Then, Ronald Burnett, the previous administration's cricket chairman, announced he would not take part in any power struggle to regain office.

Bairstow admitted he would be understanding any if he was not reappointed captain, and there was no doubt that so would many Yorkshire members. Boycott's own political acumen seldom let him down and by communicating his feelings to Bairstow he has defused a potentially damaging situation to himself. Boycott now has to persuade his own supporters in committee to reappoint Bairstow, preferably as soon as possible.

Mr Burnett claimed to have been inundated with telephone calls from Yorkshire members who supported the old regime, asking him to "reassert his right". Mr Burnett said he did not intend to take part in any campaign. His interest had ended at last winter's special general meeting "when I was very disappointed at the reaction and behaviour of people claiming to be Yorkshire members."

**All-round challenge**  
Ian Botham, Clive Rice, Richard Hadlee, Malcolm Marshall and Kapil Dev compete in a challenge today at Taunton to discover the current world's best all-rounder.

## Gavaskar doubts his motivation

New Delhi (Reuters) - Hours after being appointed India's cricket captain, Sunil Gavaskar said he had reached a stage in his career where he found it difficult to motivate himself because of his many achievements in the game. Not even winning back the captaincy from Kapil Dev was not the spur he needed to revive his drive.

"While there was some kind of a target in sight, I always tried a little harder," Gavaskar said. "Now, without any targets in mind, it will be difficult to motivate myself. That's the danger."

"During my first Test series, in the West Indies, I just prayed I wouldn't make a fool of myself while batting. It's still the same today," he said.

## WEEKEND FIXTURES

<b>First division</b>
Chelsea v West Ham United
Coventry City v Manchester U
Ipswich Town v Arsenal
Liverpool v Sunderland
Newcastle United v Everton
Southampton v Norwich City
Stoke City v Leicester City
Wolverhampton v QPR
Widford v Aston Villa
West Bromwich v Sheffield Wed

<b>Second division</b>
Barnsley v Cardiff City
Birmingham City v Carlisle United
Blackburn Rovers v Grimsby Town
Brighton v Crystal Palace
Charlton Athletic v Rochdale
Leeds United v Portsmouth
Manchester City v Huddersfield Town
Millwall v Walsley
Sheff Wed v Fulham
Sheff Wed v Notts County
Sheff Wed v Walsley

<b>Third division</b>
Bristol Rovers v Reading
Cambridge United v Bristol City
Derby County v Burnley
Hull City v Preston North End
Newport County v Brentford
Oxford v York City
Plymouth Argyle v Bournemouth
Rotherham United v Bolton Wanderers
Swansea City v Bradford City
Walsley v Millwall
Wigan Athletic v Gillingham

<b>Fourth division</b>
Aldershot v Exeter City
Blackpool v Darlington
Bury v Colchester United (3.15)
Cardiff City v Rochdale
Harrogate United v Stockport County
Leeds United v Huddersfield Town
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<b>Scottish premier division</b>
Aberdeen v Rangers
Celtic v Hearts
Dundee v St Mirren
Hibernian v Dumbarton
Morton v Dundee United

<b>Scottish first division</b>
Ayr United v Clyde
Cydebank v Kilmarnock
East Fife v Motherwell
Falkirk v Motherwell
Forfar Athletic v St Johnstone
Hamilton v Brechin City
Partick Thistle v Airdrieonians

<b>Scottish second division</b>
Albion Rovers v Airdrieonians
Dumfries v Cowdenbeath
Forfar Athletic v St Johnstone
Hamilton v Brechin City
Partick Thistle v Airdrieonians

<b>Scottish third division</b>
Aberdeen v Rangers
Celtic v Hearts
Dundee v St Mirren
Hibernian v Dumbarton
Morton v Dundee United

<b>Scottish fourth division</b>
Aberdeen v Rangers
Celtic v Hearts
Dundee v St Mirren
Hibernian v Dumbarton
Morton v Dundee United

ICE HOCKEY

# Canadians' comeback overwhelms Russians

From Robert Pryce, Calgary

Whether they are Swedish, Czechoslovak or Anglo-mongolian, every player here seems to have the word "momentum" in their vocabulary. The Russians learned what it meant in the Olympic Sleds on Thursday night.

They began with all the momentum they needed, surging in the second period and finally lost their Canada Cup semi-final 3-2 beaten by a deflected Canadian shot 12 minutes and 29 seconds into extra time.

The Canadian team, who have taken a series of beatings in this tournament - from their opponents, their supporters and their press - repaired their confidence, redoubled their efforts and finally restored their pride with their first win over the Soviet Union in 10 international.

The foundation of their victory was laid by the recalled Peters, who played a superbly unforgotten game in the Canadian goal. "The only logical thing left to do was play a goalkeeper they hadn't seen," Glen Sather, the Canadian coach, explained. Sather has borne the brunt of criticism for his tactical approach and team selection less than graciously. This game provided him with a bitter-sweet vindication.

Though Myshkin was equally as inspired at the other end - Goulet might contemplate a lacy move against the little-Russian netminder - the Russian player began to wear thin. In one spell during the second period, in which Tonelli gave them the lead, Canada had 14 shots to their opponent's two.

Paul Coffey, whose rush out of defence had set up the first goal, finally won them the game. The lone defender against a break-out by two Russians forward, he moved up the ice to fly twice, from 45 feet. His second shot was deflected by Bossy, and went in off the post, behind Myshkin.

The Edmonton defenceman was immediately buried under a whooping heap of his own colleagues. "I couldn't breathe," he reported afterwards, writhing in sweat and victory.

DEATHS

**THREEFALL** - On September 10, 1984, at his home, 100 St. George Street, London W1R 8BZ, after a long illness, aged 78, Mr. J. H. THREEFALL, formerly of 100 St. George Street, London W1R 8BZ, died. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. THREEFALL, and was the husband of Mrs. J. H. THREEFALL. He was a member of the St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. He was cremated at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ, on September 12, 1984.

BIRTHS

**COOKSON** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

DEATHS

**DAVIDSON** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

DEATHS

**GRAY** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

DEATHS

**MALLOWS** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

DEATHS

**MCCALLUM** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

DEATHS

**WOLFE-COWEN** - On September 10th, at St. George's Hospital, London W1R 8BZ, a son (William John), a brother for Charles.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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FORSALE

**THE MONTHLY HISTORY** - A collection of 12 issues, published by the Historical Society, London. Each issue contains a wealth of information on the history of London and the surrounding area. The collection is available for sale at a special price of £10.00.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

**MAGNIFICENT** - A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr. J. H. THREEFALL, who died on September 10, 1984. The service will be held at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ, on September 12, 1984, at 11.00 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

**THOMAS - FRANCES STEWART** - (1901-1971). An old friend and a true friend. She was a member of the St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. She was cremated at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ, on September 12, 1984.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**THE FAMILY OF MR. J. H. THREEFALL** - We wish to express our sincere thanks to all those who have helped us in our bereavement. In particular, we thank Mr. J. H. THREEFALL for his kind words and support.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

**PLAYSCHOOL** - A school for children aged 3 to 5 years. The school is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

FLAT SHARING

**WANTED** - A person to share a flat in the City of London. The flat is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

WINTER SPORTS

**SKI ITALY** - A winter sports holiday in the Italian Alps. The holiday is available for sale at a special price of £10.00. It includes accommodation, food, and transport.

APPOINTMENTS

**CHEMISTRY TEACHER REQUIRED** - A chemistry teacher is required for a school in the City of London. The teacher should have a degree in chemistry and be qualified to teach at the secondary level.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

**WANTED** - A person to work as a domestic and catering assistant. The person should be able to cook and clean, and have experience in a catering environment.

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RENTALS

BARGAIN BREAKS

**EDMUND HOTEL** - A hotel in the City of London. The hotel is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

LANDLORDS

**PROPERTY CENTRE (Kensington)** - A property centre in the City of London. The centre is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

FLATS, HOUSES, STUDIOS

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RENTALS

BARGAIN BREAKS

**EDMUND HOTEL** - A hotel in the City of London. The hotel is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

LANDLORDS

**PROPERTY CENTRE (Kensington)** - A property centre in the City of London. The centre is located at St. George's Church, London W1R 8BZ. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

FLATS, HOUSES, STUDIOS

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## Saturday

Television and radio programmes  
Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## Sunday

## BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Until 8.25.  
8.40 The Saturday Picture Show presented by Mark Curry. Michael Jordan examines the highlights in autumn; Dave Gahan of Depeche Mode provides the music; and there is an item on Buxton's Harrogate.  
11.00 Flare Up! The Bag? (1945) starring Fred Allen, Jack Benny and William Bendix. Comedy with Allen as a flake circus owner who is left a fortune by his uncle who has hidden it in one of five chairs. Directed by Richard Wallace. 12.27 Weather.  
12.30 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.30 Football Focus with Bob Wilson; 1.00 News; 1.05, 2.25 and 3.05 International Golf; the semi-final of the Hennessy Cognac Cup and the semi-final of the Royal Cup; 4.00 Final score; 4.00 News; 4.05 Final score; 5.00 News with Jan Leeming; 5.10 Sport and regional news.  
5.15 The Triples. Part one of a new 13-episode science fiction adventure set in England in the year 2000 (Ceebees titles).  
5.40 The Noel Edwards Late Late Breakfast Show with guests, Sister Sledge, George Michael and Kieran Pennington.  
6.25 Bob's Pull House. Bob Monaghan presents another edition of the comedy quiz show (Ceebees titles).  
6.55 Juliet Bravo. Inspector Kate Longton is left with a problem when a circus leaves town along with a 14-year-old girl and £200 from her mother's bureau.  
7.45 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. The guests are: from Switzerland, comedy ventriloquist, George Schick; Geoff Hoyle, a mime act from the United States; and Richard Stiles who plays an unusual game of Scrabble.  
8.25 Dynasty. A new series begins on a bad note - Alexis and Krystle are saved from certain death.  
9.15 Last Night of the Proms introduced by Richard Baker. James Loughran conducts the BBC Symphony Chorus in the traditional programme of the last night - Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance, No 1; Sullivan's Pines of the North; and Handel's Messiah. Simultaneous broadcast with Radio 3.  
10.35 News and Sport.  
10.50 Match of the Day introduced by Jimmy Hill. Highlights of one of this afternoon's matches from the First and Third divisions.  
11.40 Film: Welcome to Blood City (1977) starring Jack Palance, Karel Duda and Samantha Eggar. Thriller about a group of people, training for an unspecified government task, who are sent to Blood City, a western town of computerized citizens. Directed by Peter Seid. (First showing on British television.)  
1.15 Weather.

## tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Henry Kelly. Saturday at 6.30 is on the subject of ghosts; news at 7.00 and 8.00; sport at 7.10; the Greene's dream home at 7.45; and cooking at 8.15. The special guests are Paul Golden, George Hamilton IV, Ulric O'Connor and Clare Francis. 8.30 Star Date with Captain Sensible and Nick Heywood.  
9.25 Cartoon Time. 9.30 Fraggles Rock. Adventures of the creatures that live beneath a light house. With Fulton MacKay. 10.00 The Saturday Starship. Bonny Langford, Tommy Boyd and Nigel Roberts present another selection of cartoons, pop videos with guests, Bucks Fizz.  
11.20 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies from the County Cricket Ground, Taunton. The line-up is: 11.25, 1.20, 1.50, 2.25, 3.30 and 4.00 Cricket: The Sixt Cut Challenge. Five cricketers - Richard Hadlee, Ian Botham, Kapil Dev, Malcolm Marshall and Clive Rice battle for prize money worth £25,000 in a competition to find, arguably, the world's greatest all-rounder; 12.45 News; 12.50 On the Ball with Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves; 1.40, 2.10, 2.45 and 3.20 the TV Four from the County Cricket Ground; 3.45 Half-time soccer round-up; 4.45 results.  
5.00 News.  
5.05 The Kwikies Klub Comedy and music series.  
5.35 Blockbusters. Bob Holmes with a general knowledge quiz for 16- to 18-year-olds.  
6.05 The A-Z. Hamish Blair. The A-Z of Vietnam War veterans this week tackle a team of modern-day stage costars who use a pretty girl as bait for an ambush.  
7.00 Pantomime presented by Lennie Bennett. Contestants with star guests in a test of initiative and memory.  
7.30 Bottle Boys. The milkmen of Dawson's Dairy have their noses put out of joint when a lady milkmaidperson is suspected. (Oracle title page 170).  
8.00 3-2-1 introduced by Ted Rogers. Couples from Essex, Leicester and Leicestershire compete in the quiz game show. With guests Janice Pennington, Wayne Dennis, Karl Hancock, Cez Jansen, Mero and Jane and Superjazz.  
8.00 The Gentle Touch. Det Insp Maggie Forbes is faced with a case of interference when she is called to a block of council flats where neighbours are being harassed with a 12-year-old son, who decides to pick up the threads of her life by moving to Monterey to continue her interrupted singing career. Her experiences make for a sometimes sympathetic but mostly comic film. Directed by Martin Scorsese.  
11.05 Fraud. A repeat of the first episode of the serial that began yesterday, starring David Suchet as the psychiatrist. Ends at 12.10.  
1.25 Night Thoughts.

## Radio 4

- Programmes on long wave. 1 denotes stereo on VHF.  
6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 News; 6.40 Shipping Forecast; 6.45 News; 6.50 Shipping Forecast; 6.55 News; 7.00 News; 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 On Your Feet. 7.20 News; 7.25 Shipping Forecast; 7.30 News; 7.35 Shipping Forecast; 7.40 News; 7.45 Shipping Forecast; 7.50 News; 7.55 Shipping Forecast; 8.00 News; 8.05 Shipping Forecast; 8.10 News; 8.15 Shipping Forecast; 8.20 News; 8.25 Shipping Forecast; 8.30 News; 8.35 Shipping Forecast; 8.40 News; 8.45 Shipping Forecast; 8.50 News; 8.55 Shipping Forecast; 9.00 News; 9.05 Shipping Forecast; 9.10 News; 9.15 Shipping Forecast; 9.20 News; 9.25 Shipping Forecast; 9.30 News; 9.35 Shipping Forecast; 9.40 News; 9.45 Shipping Forecast; 9.50 News; 9.55 Shipping Forecast; 10.00 News; 10.05 Shipping Forecast; 10.10 News; 10.15 Shipping Forecast; 10.20 News; 10.25 Shipping Forecast; 10.30 News; 10.35 Shipping Forecast; 10.40 News; 10.45 Shipping Forecast; 10.50 News; 10.55 Shipping Forecast; 11.00 News; 11.05 Shipping Forecast; 11.10 News; 11.15 Shipping Forecast; 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## Inquiry at poison deaths hospital

By Craig Seton

A public inquiry is to be held into the outbreak of salmonella poisoning at the Stanley Royd Hospital in Wakefield, where 27 patients have died in the past three weeks. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, announced yesterday.

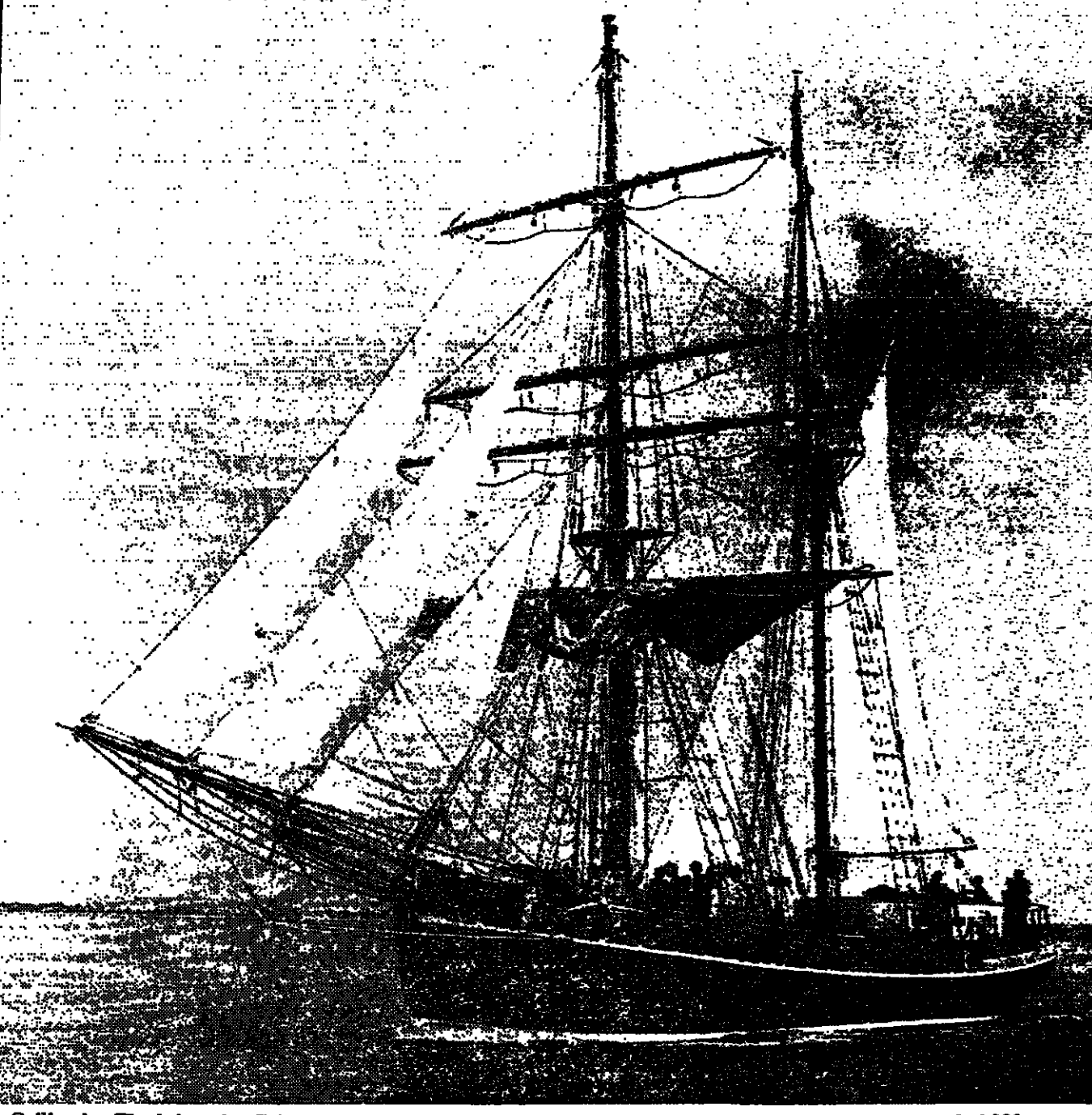
Mr Fowler said Sir Jack Smart, chairman of the Wakefield Health Authority, had agreed an inquiry should be held, and added: "It has always been clear that we would need to establish the full facts surrounding the outbreak and what lesson can be learnt from it."

The terms of reference, name of the chairman and the date of the inquiry will be announced. More than 350 patients and staff have been affected by the salmonella outbreak, which led to allegations and counter-allegations about conditions at the hospital, especially in the kitchen.

Calls for a public inquiry increased after a health official said that roast beef for a salad tea had become contaminated and was left out for ten hours on a hot day, making it the vehicle by which the infection spread. That was denied by trade unions.

Sir Jack said yesterday that the first priority had been to control the outbreak and stop the spread of the infection. A local inquiry will still go ahead. Eight people were still suffering symptoms of food poisoning and three were seriously ill yesterday. All deaths at the hospital since the outbreak began have been reported to the coroner, but it is expected that some of the 27 will be found to have died from other causes.

Food poisoning in the United Kingdom has increased at least threefold in the past 10 years and many more cases go unrecorded. Mr George Lawson, national officer of the Hotel and Catering Workers' Union, said yesterday. The union, concerned about 25 million days lost annually from food poisoning, wants to see better training and information for catering managers and staff, better enforcement of hygiene laws, and an end to the spread of cook-chill methods of community catering.



Sailing by: The brigantine Zebu arriving at Southampton in preparation for a round-the-world voyage with 4,000 young people taking part in Operation Raleigh (Photograph: Jonathan Eastland).

## Coal talks collapse over closures

Continued from page 1

6. Continued high investment by the NCB - between £700m and £800m was planned in 1984-85.

The board is to do all it can to inform its 180,000 pit men of the conditions on which the industry can return to work.

Mr MacGregor added: "The board believes that it is now time for the miners to make their views known to their leaders. They have been denied the opportunity to do this for far too long. All the pits are open for work."

The board gave a blow-by-blow account of the six days of talks, giving details of the various stages through which the controversial clause on pit closures had passed before reaching the final version on which the two sides broke down.

Mr MacGregor argued that the union had originally agreed with the first paragraph of the formula, but had yesterday reneged on that agreement.

The pit closure formula they broke down on said: "It is

agreed that since the advent of Plan for Coal there have been colliery closures which do not fall within the definition of exhaustion or safety, and in accordance with the principles of the plan, it is acknowledged that this procedure will continue to apply.

"In the case of a colliery where a report of an examination by the respective NCB and NUM qualified mining engineers establishes there are no further reserves which can be developed to provide the board,

in line with their responsibilities, with a basis for continuing operations, there will be agreement between the board and the union that such a colliery will be deemed exhausted."

Mr MacGregor ruled out a coal board ballot of the pit men, arguing that the union should consult its members. He was clearly irritated that the miners' negotiators had agreed that the board had a responsibility for running the industry but would not accept that in writing as part of a settlement.

## Postmaster is shot dead in cash raid

A sub-post office master aged 61, was shot dead and his 56-year-old wife brutally battered over the head by a gang of armed men who raided their village store yesterday.

A massive murder hunt was mounted after the gang roared off in a gold-coloured Mercedes from the post office in Coppermill Road, Wraybury, close to Heathrow airport.

The postmaster, Mr Puran Singh Vig, and his wife Gursharan, were alone in the store when the raiders burst in brandishing shotguns. When the couple refused to hand over money Mr Vig was shot in the head. His terrified wife staggered from the shop with blood streaming from her wounds.

Three men were believed to be responsible for the attack. They made off at high speed towards Staines, Middlesex.

Police brought in a helicopter to search for the getaway car.

Detectives have set up an incident room in a hairdresser's shop next to the post office. The store was closed while forensic experts examined the area. A second incident room has been set up at Slough Police Station. The murder hunt is being headed by Det Sup David Freedland and Det Chief Inspector John Childerley.

Mr Freedland yesterday appealed for witnesses who saw a gold-coloured Mercedes saloon car, possibly a late 1970s model, parked or driving in the vicinity of the premises last week, to contact the murder incident room.

He said he was not in a position to reveal whether anything had been taken during the raid.

Two of the raiders were described as being between 19 and 24 years old and were between 5ft 6 and 5ft 8in tall. According to police, one had short straight blond hair and was wearing a light grey cloth jacket. The other was described as having dark curly hair and wearing a navy blue jacket.

The armed raid was the fourth attack on post offices in the Thames Valley this week.

Last Monday, £30,000 was 'snatched' when thieves stole a post office van in Datchet. On Wednesday, a postmaster was stabbed by an armed raider in Sunningdale, Berkshire. On Thursday, armed thieves attacked a sub post office in Bracknell.

## Who owns bones of Edward the Martyr?

A bag of old bones, believed to be the last mortal remains of Edward the Martyr, English Saxon king and saint, must reside in the purgatorial transit lounge of a bank vault a little longer before finding their last Christian resting place, a High Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Nourse dismissed an application for an injunction to prevent the remains being handed over today to a sect of the Russian Orthodox Church, which has been preparing to enshrine the relics with suitable ceremony in a converted Anglican church at Brookwood, Surrey.

But the judge ordered the bones to be returned to the safekeeping of the Midland Bank in Croydon immediately after the ceremony until a full court hearing can establish who, if anyone, they really belong to.

More than 200 guests had been invited to today's service, planned as a final enshrinement of the 1,006-year-old bones.

As the case was being heard Bishop Gregory, secretary of the Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia, was already airborne for Heathrow with a party of 30 Orthodox clerics from their New York base.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, declined his invitation to the service, as did members of the Roman Catholic clergy.

According to legend Edward, who reigned from AD 972 to 978, was murdered near Corfe Castle in Dorset at the behest of his stepmother to make way for her natural son, Ethelred the Unready. He was subsequently buried in Shaftesbury Abbey, Dorset.

Expert examination of the bones in 1970 is said to have found evidence in keeping with the legendary manner of Edward's death: dragged along the ground with his foot caught in a stirrup, and knifed in the back.

In medieval times, magical properties ascribed to the relics led to his elevation to sainthood, although he was never officially canonized.

At the heart of the matter lies a dispute between two brothers, whose mother

owned Shaftesbury Abbey when the remains were discovered in an archaeological dig in 1932.

Mr John Wilson Claridge, aged 79, who now lives in Malta and was in court yesterday claims he is sole owner of the bones. He says he offered them to the Russian Orthodox Church only after the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches had declined to accept them for reburial.

His brother, Colonel Geoffrey Claridge, aged 81, who was not in court but who brought yesterday's action, claims he is joint owner under the terms of their mother's will, and wants the bones replaced in Shaftesbury Abbey. He is supported by the local town council and a large body of local public opinion.

Mr Colin Braham, QC, representing Colonel Claridge, was criticized by the judge for bringing the action so late in the day, and for having an ill-prepared case.

Mr Adrian Brunner, QC, representing his brother and the Orthodox Church, argued that even if ownership was in dispute, today's ceremony was such an advanced stage of planning that it ought to go ahead; the bones could always be returned if a full court hearing went against them.

The judge feared that the bones might not be properly guarded, particularly after an admission by Archimandrite Alexia, head of the Orthodox sect at Brookwood, that his church had been broken into one already.

Mr Wilson Claridge expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the hearing, but the Orthodox church sect has been robbed of the opportunity to conduct a full service of enshrinement at today's ceremony.

Solicitors representing Colonel Claridge expressed equal satisfaction that the full prophecy of dedication of the reliquary had been denied the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia which, it was disclosed in court, has a membership of two.

Alan Hamilton

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Solution of Puzzle No 16,530

ACROSS  
1. NINE  
2. MURDER  
3. CROWN  
4. RAIN  
5. BLOOD  
6. SILENCE  
7. FEAR  
8. GUILT  
9. PAIN  
10. SORROW  
11. GRIEF  
12. MOURN  
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97. LAMENT  
98. SUE  
99. GRIEVE  
100. MOURN

### Solution of Puzzle No 16,535

DOWN  
1. NINE  
2. MURDER  
3. CROWN  
4. RAIN  
5. BLOOD  
6. SILENCE  
7. FEAR  
8. GUILT  
9. PAIN  
10. SORROW  
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100. MOURN

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,536

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Crossword Puzzle Competition, 12, Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: Mr J. R. Clive, Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham, Surrey; Mr G. Lewis-Smith, Buxton; Mr R. H. Heath, Welwyn, Hertfordshire; Mr P. J. Grundage, 106 Bar Lane, Basford, Nottingham.

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### Today's events

Royal engagements  
Princess Margaret attends a concert by the Scottish Fiddle Orchestra at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, in aid of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which she is president, 6.45.

Music  
Concert by the Essex Youth Orchestra and Trevor Williams (violin), Chelmsford Cathedral, 7.30.  
Organ recital by Ian Tracey, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 4.30.  
Concert by Lichfield Cathedral Chamber Choir, Tanworth Parish Church, 7.30.

Concert by The Holburne Group, College Hall, Worcester, 7.30.  
Concert by The Academy of St. Olave, St. Olave's Church, Margate, 8.15.

The Music of Elgar and his Friends by The Broadchurch Singers, School Hall, Eton College, 8.

General  
Book Fair, United Reformed Church, Norfolk Street, Sheffield, 10 to 4.

Battle of Britain open day and flying display, RAF Abingdon, Oxfordshire, 9.30 to 6.30.

Book market, Town Hall, Ashburton, Devon, 10.30 to 4.

Tomorrow  
Recital by Jane Manning (Soprano), Alexander Baitie (cello) and John McCabe (piano), Glasgow University, 8.

Concert by The Lavenham Sinfonia, Lavenham Church, Suffolk, 6.30.

Recital of music for violinello by Martin Court, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 8.

Concert by Southern Youth Chamber Orchestra, Christ's Hospital Arts Centre, Horsham, West Sussex, 8.

General  
Antiques fair, County Hotel, Peebles, Borders, 11 to 5.

Bitton transport rally, Bitton railway centre, Wiltshire, Bristol, 10 to 5.

Museum of Flight open day, East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick, East Lothian, 10 to 4, (ends tomorrow).

Anniversaries  
TODAY: Born: Sophia Dorothea, wife of George, Elector of Hanover and later George I of England, Brunswick - Celle, 1666; James Fenimore Cooper, novelist, author of *Leatherstocking*, Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; Denton: William Haskins, statesman, killed when he stepped in front of a train at the opening of the Manchester to Liverpool railway, 1830; Isambard Kingdom Brunel, engineer, designer of Clifton suspension bridge and the steamship "Great Britain", now a museum piece in Bristol Docks, Westminster, 1839.

WESTMINSTER: Birtles: Thomas Barnes, Editor of *The Times* 1817-41, London, 1785.

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CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 16

### In the garden

If sets of Unwins First Early Onion are planted now, or indeed up to the end of November, good solid onions weighing on average six ounces or more are ready to harvest in June or July. Some bulbs weigh 1lb and over. The earlier they are planted, 4 to 6ins apart in rows about 12ins apart, the larger will be the bulbs.

Some people just push the sets, the little bulbs - into the soil. I prefer to just cover them with soil, as birds often pull out if they are visible. Daffodils and small bulbs, such as crocuses, scillas, muscari and chionodoxas, need a long growing season to give of their best, and should be planted this month or next.

Gardens open  
P = Plants for sale.  
Tomorrows Buckinghamshire: Campden Cottage, 51 Clifton Road, Chesham Bucks, N of Aylesham; 1/2 acre derelict garden restored since 1971; plantations garden of year round interest, rare and unusual plants; P 2 to 5 also open Oct 7. Devon: Vicar's Mead, Haynes Lane, East Budleigh, 2m N of Budleigh Salterton, off A378 Newton Poppleford; 2 to 5. Oxfordshire: 2 to 5. Gloucestershire: 2 to 5. Worcestershire: 2 to 5. Herefordshire: 2 to 5. Shropshire: 2 to 5. Staffordshire: 2 to 5. Cheshire: 2 to 5. Lancashire: 2 to 5. Yorkshire: 2 to 5. Derbyshire: 2 to 5. Nottinghamshire: 2 to 5. Leicestershire: 2 to 5. Lincolnshire: 2 to 5. Cambridgeshire: 2 to 5. Hertfordshire: 2 to 5. Bedfordshire: 2 to 5. Essex: 2 to 5. Kent: 2 to 5. Surrey: 2 to 5. Sussex: 2 to 5. Hampshire: 2 to 5. Dorset: 2 to 5. Devon: 2 to 5. Cornwall: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Wales: 2 to 5. North Wales: 2 to 5. South Wales: 2 to 5. Scotland: 2 to 5. Northern Ireland: 2 to 5. Channel Islands: 2 to 5. Isle of Man: 2 to 5. Jersey: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to 5. Guernsey: 2 to 5. Alderney: 2 to 5. Sark: 2 to